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THE OLD COUPLE.

They sat in the sun together
Till the day was almost done;
And then, at the close, an angel
Stepped over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together,
He touched their eye lids with balm,
And their last breath floated upward
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen mystical sea
That leads to the beautiful city
Whose Builder and Maker is God.

Perhaps in that miracle country,
They will give her lost youth back,
And the flowers of a vanished springtime
Shall blossom in the spirit's track.

One draught of the living waters
Shall restore his manhood's prime,
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlives time.

But the shapes they left behind them,
The wrinkles and silver hair—
Made sacred to us by kisses
The angel imprinted there—

We'll hide them away in the meadow,
When the sun is low in the west,
Where the moonbeams cannot find them,
Nor the wind disturb their rest.

But we'll let no tell-tale tombstone,
With its age and date, arise
O'er the two who are old no longer
In their Father's house in the skies.

IN LIFE AND DEATH.

A Thrilling Story of Women's Affection.

An autumn evening, gusty and bleak, trees shuddering and tossing in the raw wind; a thick piercing mist, shrouded everything, and a moaning, grey sea creeping up the lonesome grey sands, under a ghostly darkening sky—that was what Marian Wilde saw from her window, out of which she stood gazing an hour or more.

A handsome girl was Marian Wilde, tall and stately, luminous splendor, and massive coils of shining black hair. The deep crimson dress she wore set off her dark colorless beauty.

She stood alone in the room—her eyes gazing with a fixed, meaningless stare over the wide sea. The room was large and luxuriously furnished, and over bed and chairs, and dressing-table lay spread the filmy whiteness of bridal robes. An exquisite dress of silk and lace, a priceless vail, tiny slippers, tinier gloves, costly boquet and a velvet casket full of glimmering pearls. For to-morrow was Marian's wedding day.

The gloomy evening grew gloomier, the wind rose to a gale, and above its singing came the shrill shrieking of the sea birds. The surf came tramping in with a dull roar over the beach, and the mist was turning into a steady rain. Still Marion stood with a vague stare gazing over the sea.

"The lonesome, desolate, awful, sea," she whispered to herself: "the wide, pitiless, cruel sea! Oh, my love, my own, my Willie! If I were only sleeping with you under those black waves! Better far than being the bride of Gilbert Owen to-morrow."

There was a tap at the door; she never stirred. The handle turned, there was a rustle of silk, and a woman's voice speaking in the dusk.

"Marian, are you here?"

The voice awoke her from her trance. She turned half around from the window.

"Yes, Aunt Maria, come in."

"What an owl you are, child—all in the dark. Why on earth don't you light the gas?"

"I don't need the gas to think."

"Thinking, are you? A bad habit, my dear. Of what are you thinking? That you are the luckiest girl in the world I hope.

"Not exactly, my good aunt. Just wishing it were not a sin to commit suicide. The sea down there looks very inviting; the distance is short, and this November evening is just the thing for it."

She laughed a reckless laugh.

Aunt Maria, a buxom, comfortable lady, searching uneasily for the match box in the dark—

"You are crazy girl! If I did not know you of old for an oddity, I should box your ears for such a speech on the eve of your wedding."

"Precisely, auntie; that's why I make it."

"Now, Marian! Oh, dear! where's the matches? Ah, I have them. Thank goodness for the blessing of light; things always seem twice as bad in the dark. I'm afraid you're not properly thankful for your blessings, Marian."

"I'm afraid I'm not auntie."

"Now here," said auntie, folding her hands and looking at her noisy niece in mild reproof, "here you are blessed with everything your heart can desire—lovely dresses, pearls and point lace, and a cabinet full of the most exquisite and costly bridal presents. Now what more could any girl of sense desire?"

"Very true, auntie; but I don't know that I am in my senses."

"Nonsense, child! Don't be absurd! Isn't Mr. Owen everything the most fastidious could desire—upright, honorable, esteemed by all, and immensely rich?"

"I know it," with a heavy sigh; "a great deal too good for a reckless, loveless, perjured wretch as I."

Aunt Maria gave a little scream.

"Good heavens! Marian! have you gone deranged that you use such vile language? Perjured! What on earth do you mean? But I need not ask; its all about that unfortunate William Joyce!"

The girl made a sudden motion to stop her, as if the name stabbed her like a knife.

"Auntie! auntie! pray don't I can't bear it to-night. Leave me alone; I don't feel like myself."

"All the more reason why you should not be left alone. Come down stairs; Mr. Owen is there waiting for you."

"I can't go; I won't go. Tell him so, if you like. If Gilbert Owen is wise—if he wants a wife to-morrow—he had better leave me to myself to-night."

"To lament over the loss of Willie Joice? Oh, I'm not afraid of your flashing eyes, Marian. You wan't to be sentimental and romantic on your bridal eve, and mourn over your sailor lover, lost at sea. But I know you better than you know yourself, my dear, and I know if Willie could rise from the deep and claim your promise, you would not keep it. You like wealth and luxury as well as any of us, Maria, and you know the difference between the wife of a millionare and the wife of a sea captain. I'll leave you alone, my dear, as you requested. Be sentimental, if you please; I'm not afraid to trust you. Shed all your tears to-night, and have your eyes as bright as possible to-morrow at the altar. Good night, my dear, don't sit up late. I'll tell Mr. Owen you have a headache and can't come down. White lies are indispensible on these occasions."

With which Aunt Maria sailed away.

Marion looked darkly after her, without attempting to speak, and then back again over the wide sea.

"I deserve it all" she said to herself. "Aunt Maria is right. I am an inconsistent fool and coward: Why don't I tell Gilbert Owen the truth, and go out into the world and fight the battle of life, as other girls do? Ah! me, what a false, treacherous, weak creature I am, with neither courage to work nor want."

She turned away from the window and began pacing hurriedly up and down. Then, as if seized by a sudden impulse to escape from herself and her own dark thoughts, she seized her shawl and hat and put them rapidly on.

"Once more," she said to herself, "once more to visit the place of trust before I am that man's wife. Hero! Hero! where where are you?

A big dog, asleep on the hearth rug, rose up and shook himself ponderously. The girl knelt down and put her arms around his shaggy neck.

"You belonged to him too, Hero, as I did, and you were his parting gift to me. My brave handsome Willie! Oh, Hero! Hero! only think of his lying under the sea, and to-morrow my wedding day."

The shaggy neck of the Newfoundland grew wet with her raining tears. Hero lolled out his great tongue, fully aware something was wrong, and tried to console her in his doggish fashion. Suddenly she started up, dashing away the tears.

"Come, Hero, before it is too late. For the last time!"

A minute and they were out in the wild, wet night The cold fluttered her dress and shawl, the rain bleak in her face, and darkness was falling like an inky pall over the sea, and the rocky path leading down to it. But Marian Wilde knew it well and could have made her way secure in blackest midnight; and she followed Hero along the jagged, uneven road, fleetly and securely.

Down on a high boulder, garment fluttering and flapping, hair escaping, and blowing back from her eyes, her face pale and wild, and all wet with the rushing rain, her eyes strained in a vague, despairing stare over the black sea, she looked, on her pinnacle, like a goddess of the storm, watching her work—a modern "Norma of the Fitful." Perhaps the man toiling laboriously over the rocks thought so—a young man, sunburned and handsome, dressed in a shaggy jacket and rough sou'-western hat. She never heard him—eyes and heart and mind were all far away.

"Marian!"

That voice! She gave a cry and almost fell from the slippery boulder. Had the dead arisen? Was it Willie Joyce's ghost that stood before her?

"Keeping tryst, Marian—my Marian. I knew I should find my darling here."

The active young figure stood beside her on the wet rock. Ah, no! Ah, no! no ghost this—no ghost to clasp her in such strong arms—no ghost to press such rapturous kisses on her pale lips.

"Oh, Marian—my Marian—my beautiful, dark-eyed darling! What a lifetime it seems since I saw you last?"

She slid out of his arms, white as a spirit in the dying light, looking up at him, pushed, eager, impassioned with wild, dilated eyes.

"Alive," the pale lips murmured; "alive and back again, and I thought him dead. Oh Willie! Willie!"

He raised her up, laughing boyishly at her frightened air.

"Alive—of course I am, back again, to be sure, too. Why, Marian, are you sorry to see me, that you wear such a face as that?"

"Sorry? Willie! Willie!"

"Well, you said that before, and it's highly satisfactory though not explanatory. Come, my darling girl, get over your fears; I'm not a ghost, I assure you, but Captain William Joice, come over the ocean to make you my wife."

There was no reply. Her head dropped on her shoulder, and clinging to him, he could feel the slight figure shake from head to feet.

"Marian," he said sternly, "what is it? Have you forgotten your promise?"

"Oh, no, no!"

"Do you repent it?"

"No, no, no!"

"Then what in heaven's name is it? My wife you promised to be—my wife you shall be in spite of fate. They told me down in town an absurd story about Gilbert Owen, a man who might be your father. Tell me it is not true."

"I cannot."

"Good heaven! you're not going to marry him, Marian—that old man?"

"No, no, no! not now; but I was. Willie! Willie! I thought you dead."

"My poor girl! And that dragon of an aunt badgered you into it, I know. And the wedding was to be to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"Then I have arrived in the nick of time. You won't marry Mr. Owen tomorrow Marian, because you shall marry me."

"Willie!"

"I mean it, my darling. Down the path there is the carriage I came in. Come with me; never mind going back to the house. I'll take you as you are, and you shall be my wife. Rather hasty, I allow, but necessity knows no law."

"But, Willie," she said, shrinking back, "I don't know."

The young man looked at her, his face growing stern.

"Then you are false, Marian Wilde. You wish to wed Gilbert Owen, not me. He, the rich old millionaire, can give you servants, diamonds and luxury; I, the lover of you in youth, nothing but a strong arm, a warm heart, and an humble home. Well, go on, it is only the old story of a woman's treachery over again."

He turned to leave her, but she clung to him passionately, desperately.

"No, no! take me with you. I will do whatever you say; I will be your wife. Oh, Willie, I love you with my whole heart!"

"My dearest! mine in life and death! my wife, my own for ever and ever—come!"

He passed her arm around her, and drew her down the storm-beaten path, in the thick gloom. A moment later and they were side by side in the carriage, driving rapidly into town.

Gilbert Owen's wedding day dawned in storm, and wind, and rain—dawned to find the cage empty; the bird flown. The bride elect had fled—who or whither, who could say? There was no note left to explain—no clue to be found to her mysterious disappearance. If the earth had opened and swallowed her she could not have vanished more completely.

Aunt Maria went into hysterics, not the proper thing to do—through no great love for the wilful, lost girl, but because something of the kind was expected of her, and because she really felt keenly Gilbert Owen's disappointment.

As for that luckless bridegroom, he suffered, yet made no sign. He had loved her with a love as strong as it had been vain; and he had lost her and he bore it with silent grief.

"If I only knew her fate!" he groaned once to her aunt, "If I only knew she were safe and well, I think I could bear it. But this uncertainty, this suspense. Oh, my poor little Marian!"

Aunt Maria had her own idea remembering that last interview. The baggered face and reckless words, the last repentance meant something besides the girlish talk, after all. Under that stormy sea, rolling forever mysterious and grand under the windows, she had gone in the storm and the darkness to meet her lost lover.

"She was mad enough, and impulsive enough, and daring and foolhardy enough for anything," Aunt Maria said to the silent despairing bridegroom, "that infatuated child; and I know as well as I am alive that she has committed suicide. It was in her face that night."

But Marian, mourned for as dead, was very far from death. Sailing over the sea with her sailor husband—her handsome, gallant Willie—she was happy as the day was long. Singing blithely on the sunlit deck, as their vessel glided over tropic sea, she had no thought even for the man left behind in her native land, and whose heart she had almost broken. Willie was beside her—the lover husband now—and the world was Eden, and she the happiest Eve that ever laughed in the sunshine.

So the years followed one another until three were gone, and a tiny baby girl toddled about the back of papa's ship after mamma Marian. She had been over the world—through the tropics, across the wild Atlantic, through holy Palestine—and was now once more back in her native land. Handsomer, happier, brighter, statelier—these were all the changes these three years had wrought.

"My darling girl will stay at home this trip," Willie said, "as it is my last, and baby Marian is too delicate to cross the Atlantic this winter. Only three months my love, and then to settle down with my wife and birdlings in some cosy little country home."

So they parted—the first parting since the wedding day. Marian clung to him in passionate, womanly weeping.

"I wish I were going. I wish I were going!" was the cry. "Oh, Willie, I am afraid! I am afraid!"

"Little goosey! of what?"

"Don't know; but I feel as though something was about to happen—as if I should never see you again, Willie."

"Foolish Marian! but you shall. Living or dead, I think I should have to come back to you. Keep up heart, and good bye!"

Captain Joyce sailed that day for Liverpool, and Marian waited in the house where he had left her nursing her sicky child—waited in fear and trembling now—but it was wild, wintery weather, with singing winds and fierce storms on the ocean.

Three weeks and news came—the news she had trembled to hear. In a wild, wild storm the ship had gone down, and every soul on board had perished.

She read the cold, brief newspaper paragraph in white, still despair, sitting by her child's dying bed. Before morning broke Marian Joyce was childless as well as widowed.

Three months later, a worn, pale creature came to Aunt Maria, as she sat in her comfortable parlor—wan and thin enough to be the ghost Aunt Maria thought her.

"Marian? great heavens!"

"Yes, aunt; Marian comes back poor and friendless and dying, to see if you will take her in."

"And you didn't drown yourself after all?" auntie cried aghast.

"Drown myself! No. Did you think so? I have been married, and I am a widow. Willie's—"

And then Marian Joyce told her story humbly and brokenly, with pale, trembling limbs and downcast face, very unlike the Marian of old.

"I have been very ill," she said, in conclusion. I think I have not long to live, and I have come to my old home to die."

Aunt Maria's womanly heart was touched, and Marian was kissed and cried over, and forgiven, even by Gilbert Owen, who came to see her at once, and in whose heart all the old love revived at the sight of the pale, patient face. And Marian did not die as the months passed; strength and life returned, and now life began to beat strongly in the almost dead heart in her old home.

And with the new life came new hope to Gilbert Owen.

Before the second anniversary of her widowhood came round he had asked her to marry him once more.

"I love you better than ever Marian," he pleaded. "I have loved you so long and so well, and my life is so lonely. Surely I deserve some reward."

"But I don't love you, Mr. Owen," Marian replied, very sadly. "I never can love any one like that again. You cannot take a wife who tells you this?"

But Mr. Owen thought otherwise, and pleaded so hard, with Aunt Maria to back him, that finally Marian yielded and said yes for the second time.

That evening she wandered down in the ghastly dusk to the sea shore as she had once done before, when Willie came back. The evening was wild and wet, as that had been; and standing on the slippery boulder she looked eastward almost expecting to see the reproachful face of her drowned husband rising white from the black waves. At the thought a cold breath of air passed like a waft from the churchyard and there beside her, at the place of tryst, she saw her vivid fancy painted to her a pallid, bloodless shadow, the shadow of her lost husband.

"Living or dead, I promised I would come back," the well known voice said; "here I am Marian, you are mine and must never be another's."

* * * * * * *

Aunt Maria missed Marian and an hour later, when Gilbert Owen called, in dire alarm they set off in search of her. Down to the shore, her favorite haunt, as they knew, they hurried, and there they found her, lying on her face on the ground, wet through, senseless and white as death.

They bore her home and laid her on the bed, from which she never rose. Whether it was an optical illusion brought on by an excited and strained imagination or whether the spirit of the dead husband really stood before her in the stormy twilight, it was all the same. On the day she was to have married Gilbert Owen, they buried Marian Joyce.

Short Skirts.

Leaders of fashion are again taking a decided stand in favor of short skirts for street suits. Whether the fresh protest against the slovenliness of long skirts is merely a return of good sense, or is caused by the fact that the newest Parisian costumes are short enough to escape the ground, we cannot tell; but the effect is good, and we are glad to chronicle it. A leading modiste says her most fashionable customers are ordering their costumes made shorter; or else, if the skirts are made long enough to train slightly, when used in the house or carriage, they are invariably provided with numerous loops and buttons to shorten them when worn in the street. Ladies have found it difficult to shorten their skirts gracefully, to prevent them from looking bunchy, or from

"DIPPING"

between the loops, but it is quite possible to do this, provided enough loops and buttons are supplied. The best plan is to put the loops on the outside of the skirt a short distance below the belt. Instead of braid or cord loops, use tiny squares of silk (doubled or lined with muslin), in each of which a button hole is made. Find the extra length of the skirt beyond walking length, and place the button hole squares exactly that length, below the belt at an interval of six inches, beginning in the middle of the first side gore, and continuing all around the back and sides of the skirt. The buttons to which these are to be fastened are small moulds covered with silk, and should be placed just below the belt. If these directions are followed and the skirt is looped before being put on, it will be found to be a graceful, trim, short skirt.—[Harper's Bazar.

Manufacture of Brandy From Mosses.

Brandy and alcohol are now manufactured from lichen and mosses. In St. Petersburg and the northern provinces of Russia generally this branch of industry has become quite extensive. In Findland, Archangel, Pskow, and Novgorod brandy and alcohol are manufactured from the mosses and lichens growing there. The manufacture of lichen and moss spirits began in Sweden, and from there went over to Finland. At the last Russian industrial exhibition, specimens of alcohol were exhibited which were made in the distillery at Wincilas, and from the Lewin manufactory in the city of Brogo, as well as from the factory of Zadler, and Count Trabirki in St. Petersburg. German, English, and French manufacturers were well pleased with its quality. In northern Russia this branch of industry brings in a net profit of 100 per cent., and in the interior countries 40 to 100 per cent. The more alcohol there is made from Iceland moss the more cereal grains will there be left for the food of the inhabitants.

A FRENCHMAN is manufacturing what he calls "saw log whisky" out of saw dust. A wagon load of the dust makes a barrel of whisky.

A CHARITABLE lady sent one of her last year's dresses to a destitute woman. She was somewhat surprised to have it returned with the statement that "it was too full behind for the present style," and "would she take a breadth out and change the trimming?"

AN engaged young gentleman got rather neatly out of a little scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven and laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the other two years of age. Wasn't it artful?

A WELL-DRESSED trave'er was recently taken ill at Saginaw, Mich., and, though the doctor saw no cause for alarm, the patient got low spirited, thought he was going to die, and requested the doctor to break the news to a girl in Romeo, whom he loved dearer than life. He must do it gently, for she was a tender flower, and might "wilt" under the shock. Tenderly the Doctor wrote, and this was the response from the loving girl:

"Dr. D——, I care nothing for that Mr. D——, nor to hear from him. You will please tell him to send me no more word.

"P. S.—Kill him. Miss P——.

A MYSTERY.

BY JNO. G. WHITTIER.

The river hemmed with leaning trees
Wound through its meadows green;
A low, blue line of mountains showed
The open pines between.

One sharp, tall peak above them all
Clear into sunlight sprang:
I saw the river of my dreams,
The mountains that I sang!

No clue of memory led me on,
But well the ways I knew;
A feeling of familiar things
With every footstep grew.

Not otherwise above its crag
Could lean the blasted pine;
Not otherwise the maple hold
Aloft its red ensign.

So up the long and shorn foot-hills
The mountain road should creep;
So, green and low, the meadow fold
Its red-haired kine asleep.

The river wound as it would wind;
Their place the mountains took,
The white, torn fringes of their clouds
Wore no unwonted look.

Yet ne'er before that river's rim
Was pressed by feet of mine,
Never before mine eyes had crossed
That broken mountain line.

A presence, strange at once and known,
Walked with me as my guide;
The skirts of some forgotten life
Trailed noiseless at my side.

Was it a dim-remembered dream?
Or glimpse through æons old?
The secret which the mountains kept,
The river never told.

But from the vision ere it passed
A tender hope I drew,
And, pleasant as a dawn of Spring,
The thought within me grew.

That love would temper every change,
And soften all surprise,
And, misty with the dreams of earth,
The hills of Heaven arise.

—Atlantic for February.

FARM NOTES.

COOKING FEED FOR STOCK.

It is said there is nutrition in the fibre of wood when it is subjected to a very high degree of heat. If this is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, how much greater the value of hays, such as timothy and clover, which are so hard and unyielding, and which make so severe a draining on the gastric juice of the animals which eat it, would be if they were cooked. From the proceedings of the New York Farmers' Club we take the following extract bearing upon this important subject:

"From forty to fifty per cent. of straw is woody fibre, and when fed in a dry state is utterly indigestible, but when softened by steam, says Mr. E. W. Stewart, has a nutritive power equal to starch. Millions of dollars' worth of food are thus annually wasted, when it might be converted into meat, milk or wool; and goes to the manure-heap in an undesirable condition, when, if steamed and fed its value as a manure would be increased, because of its adaptation to immediate combination with the soil. Mr. George A. Moore, Buffalo, N. Y., says by steaming, musty hay is rendered sweet and palatable, and insures a gain to the feeder of at least thirty-three per cent. Mr. Stewart found that sixteen pounds of cooked food given to a cow produced four gallons of milk per day, and made eight pounds of butter per week. To make the same amount of butter required twenty-four pounds of raw food. From his experiment with milch cows, he is satisfied that cooking saves one-half the food.

"Mr. Eastman, Duchess county, N. Y., says that steamed food for cows in milk and for fattening animals is a great advantage. Prof. Horsfall says bran is greatly improved by steaming, as well as other feed; he could not be deprived of it with any satisfaction. Mr. Stewart tested the healthfulness of cooked food for working horses for a number of years, and they have always been healthy except where badly used. 'Cooked food will cure incipient heaves and coughs more effectually than any other remedy, and double their working ages.' Mr. Geddes, of Sayracuse, N. Y., says; 'I find if I take ten bushels of meal and wet it in could water, and feed twenty-five hogs with it, they eat it well, but if I take the same and cook it well take the same number of hogs twice as long to eat it up, and I think they fatten quite as fast in the same length of time.',

PROFITS OF SOILING

Mr. H. Sedgwick, of Cornwall Connecticut, stated at the farmer's meeting at Lowell, Massachusetts, in September, that farmers in his neighborhood were engaged in producing milk for the New York market. Referring to the short feed of the fall of 1871, he added: "Our farmers all declared they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied from the experiments we have made that we save a third more of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this manner of feeding stock will do, I will relate an instance of a young man, who, a year ago this last spring, bought a farm of 80 acres for $11,000. The farm then kept 11 cows, four or five yearlings, and a horse or two. The young man took hold of that farm and immediately put in 14 acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to 25 cows, and kept them on 12 acres, feeding them the sowed corn, and also cutting his oats green for food. His receipts the first year were over $3000. This year he has summered on that same farm 27 cows, and he told me the other day that his 27 cows would average him $100 each from the profit on milk."

STARTING EARLY POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Cottage Gardener says: "To have a few early potates I have found the following system answer well. I plant my potato sets in pots, say about five or six inches in diameter; the soil I use is a pure, turfy, maiden loam and charred earth with a little soot. Being in pots they can be started wherever there is a little heat. While they are coming on in the pots, leaves and a little manure are put up in a round heap, to ferment, then put into a pit or frame; after the bed is in a fit condition of heat; the surface is covered eight inches deep with half rotten leaves. When the heat is up the pots may be plunged in this material, and the plants kept in the same pots till the young tubers are the size of large peas or small marbles. This can easily be ascertained by turning them out of the pots. I consider the chief advantage derivable from this system is that as they are confined in the pots only a limited supply of nutriment is afforded, which causes the plants to tuber much sooner than would otherwise be the case. Whenever I find that the young potatoes are as large as I have stated I immediately take off the top soil the pots were plunged in. If I find the heat is deficient I add a little new warm manure to the inside of the bed and turn it over. Then having had some good dry, turfy soil, and charred or burnt earth, with a mixture of a little soot, the bed is covered over to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches; the potato plants are next turned carefully out of their pots and planted in a furrow in rows in the new soil, after it has attained the natural warmth of the bed.

I never use any manure, but a little soil is put on the drills after the plants are established. By keeping them near the glass and well aired at every favorable opportunity, a good crop of fine, natural-flavored potatoes will be obtained.

MILK CELLAR.

A milk cellar will be coolest when well sunk into the earth, and not much above its surface. Eight feet would be a good depth. The windows, near the top of the walls, should be protected from the sun, either by trees or shrubs, or with blinds or shades; and wire screens inside should be made to exclude all insects. Covering the bottom with hydraulic cement will give it neatness, but as the cement is not a good conductor of heat, it will render the cellar warmer in summer and cooler in winter, by preventing access to the earth. Good stone flagging would be better in this respect, and hard burned brick would be better than common brick. There should be a ventilating flue run up from the upper part of the apartment, in which the current of air may be regulated by means of a register.—[Country Gentleman.

The New Empress.

The new Chinese Empress is impressing her people, since her recent exaltation, as a woman of character. She is not only able to read and write her own language, but she is highly proficient in Chinese literature, and it was this merit which won her the Imperial prize in a competitive examination. A few mornings after her marriage she was exhibiting her accomplishments to the Emperor, and he was wandering at the attainments of his bride with an amazement anything but Celestial, when an attendant announced that breakfast was ready. Turning around, the indignant Empress asked the menial if she was to be interrupted in the high delights of literature by such a commonplace matter as eating and drinking. All this would be considered rather mawkish by a beef-eating Englishman, but in the eyes of Chinese royalty and people she has well chosen her means of commanding respectful, even reverential, consideration. When her credentials, the golden tablet and seal, arrived declaring her Empress, it became the duty of all her relatives to ko-tow to her in that rank. The custom of the country would have justified her in letting her father off easily and lifting him up while prostrate on the ground before her, but on the contrary, with perhaps recollections of a time when she had to ko-tow to him, she kept him with his nose in the dirt for the full time besides a few seconds of grace. This thorough obeisance she demanded from all her relatives, and enacted the royal part with a lofty dignity that indicated the extraordinary ability to adapt herself to new and trying situations on short notice and with little training. The Emperor himself will perhaps find that he has a spouse who will bear no nonsense.

VARIETIES.

"So dark and yet so light," as the man said when he looked at his ton of coal.

A WESTERN jury recently brought in a verdict of "justifiable breach of promise."

HONEST farmers in Iowa fill ducks with water and let them freeze before taking them to market.

A MARRIAGE took place recently at North Stonington, Conn., in which the bride had to be carried in the arms of her husband, she having met with an accident two years ago, which deprived her of the use of her limbs.

A RUMOR was current that one of the largest and wealthiest Jewish congregations in New York was about to substitute Sunday for Saturday as its day of worship. The Jewish Messenger emphatically denies the truth of the rumor.

MINNIE CHRISTY, aged 22, has been elected engrossing clerk of the Missouri Senate, but Belle Finlayson, ten years older, tried to get a similar position in the House, and was defeated by an ex-rebel soldier.

DR. TERRY, of Columbus, Ga., gave the following wise testimony:—"Saw deceased after he was shot; he was lying on the floor in a pool of blood, in a dying condition; I don't know how long he lived afterward; I did not make any minute examination, for the reason that I did not want you lawyers to prove I killed him with a probe."

A CONNECTICUT paper is responsible for the following: A loving couple started for Litchfield and loving bliss. Arrived at Darien the bridegroom's heart misgave him, and he declined to come further. In vain the loving fair one sought to reanimate his drooping courage; but it was no go; he doubted his ability to support a family; and so the horse was turned around and the pair started back again for their respective homes. As the distance lenghtened between them and the once dreaded consummation of hymen's rites, the spectral groom's courage rose, and he at last said: "Dog gone it, let's get married. I am afraid no more." But when he would, she wouldn't; and so they went to back their homes without committing matrimony.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 18 1872

Fish says that dispatch regarding Spain and Cuba is a forgery.

A new cattle disease is reported in Ross county, Ohio. The disease takes the form of spasms, and is fatal in a few moments.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, who has been seriously ill for some months is rapidly recovering and hopes soon to take his seat in the House.

Our trio of ring organs, the *Commercial*, *Dispatch* and *Gazette*, are favorable to Chinese labor. We don't believe that either will deny it.

Governor Geary imitates Secretary Boutwell in paying off the debt, by estimating the sinking fund and cash on hand. It looks very well on paper. The public debt is over twenty-seven millions, not sixteen as stated.

The President, a few days ago, had an opportunity of showing his revenge on Senator Schurz. When the bill for the relief of Carl Tussen, Schurz's brother-in-law was presented for his signature, he promptly vetoed it.

The counsel of the murderer Stokes is busily engaged in preparing a bill o exceptions, which is to be laid before court. It would not surprise us in the least if the assassin, who appears to have lots of cash, is yet permitted to escape through some loop-hole.

A few years ago the announcement of the sudden death of Louis Napoleon would have unsettled values and created consternation in many of the capitals of Europe, now his death is discounted as the removal of a disturbing element, and esteemed a relief to the political world.

Harry White still holds on as Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention, and will likely gobble a salary from each, as he did the several extra thousand dollars from the Senate last year for serving on committees. He should be made resign either one or the other.

The *Dispatch* is still quibbling and declines to answer squarely if it is in favor of the admission of colored children to the public schools; likewise, it prefers not to state whether it is in favor of or opposed to Chinese labor. Of course, at times, it boasts of independence, but when either of these questions are presented it, as its friend Hartranft would say, "the starch is taken right out."

The other day, a lady of prepossessing appearance so grossly insulted our good Governor Geary by offering him, in presence of a number of witnesses, three hundred dollars for a pardon he had just signed, that threw our bullet-riddled Executive into a tower of rage, during which he actually tore the pardon to tatters! The lady should have known better than to attempt to grease the Governor whilst any one was present.

The Editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, like all good men, is in favor of a change in our libel law. He tells us that "the condition of public affairs in this city and State, and the wide prevalence of abuse and malfeasance in office, make it one of the essential duties of the Constitutional Convention to review and reform the law of libel in Pennsylvania, and especially with a view to guard against injurious judicial interpretations of that law."

Gov. Geary has pardoned Robert Smith Lister, who was serving out a term of imprisonment in Moyamensing, for assault and battery with intent to kill. This will not be welcome news to the peaceable citizens of Philadelphia to whom the name of Lister has for years been a terror. But then he is one of the gang and a bully boy on election days. His crowd did good work in stuffing ballot-boxes for Hartranft, and the release of their crony is no doubt part of their reward.

It was Hon. Matthew Edwards, of Allegheny county, who offered the resolution in the Constitutional Convention regarding the rights of the Press and law of libel, and not Mr. Elliott, as reported. The resolution provides for—

The incorporation in the Declaration of Rights, in place of Section 7, of a section providing that every person shall have the right to speak and write his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; that no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press; and in all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear that the matter charged, as libellous be true, or published for justifiable ends, the party so charged shall be acquitted; the jury having the right to determine upon such cases, under the direction of the court, as in other cases. Referred to Committee on Declaration of Rights.

The above should meet the approval of every honest man. The shysters, no doubt, will oppose.

Mr. Dallas offered this:

Resolved, That the Committee on Bill of Rights be requested to consider and report whether any and what provision is necessary for the better protection of the press in the exercises of the right to comment freely, but with proper motives, upon the conduct of public men and measures.

Which was also referred.

NAPOLEON III.

The wires yesterday brought the intelligence that Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, recently Emperor of the French, had departed this life at his refuge, Chiselhurst, in England.

He was the son of Louis, a brother of the first Napoleon, and of Hortense Beauharnais the daughter of the Empress Josephine, and was born in the palace of the Tuilleries on the 20th day of April, 1808. He was, therefore, in his 65th year at the time of his death.

His was truly a chequered life. Born "in the purple," the downfall of the first Empire in 1814, banished him from France in his early childhood, and it was not until he had entered his 28th year that he endeavored to claim his imperial inheritance. His effort at Strasbourg in 1836 was a ridiculous failure, his subsequent attempt at Boulogne in 1840, was equally unfortunate. For the first he was pardoned and released, for the second he was imprisoned in the Castle of Ham, whence he managed to effect his escape. Eight years afterwards, when the Orleans throne was overturned, Louis Napoleon was chosen a Delegate to the National Assembly and afterwards President of the Republic of France, but on the anniversary of the coronation of the first Napoleon, he perpetrated the infamous *coup d' etat* and declared himself Emperor. All may remember with what horror we read of the people of Paris being massacred in the streets by the regular army, under the orders of the military President they themselves had helped to elect. He ascended the throne over violated oaths to the Constitution of the Republic, and after causing the murder of thousands of his countrymen.

Then came the Crimean war, and the war with Austria, and finally the war with Germany—the fortune of which was to break his throne to atoms and send him and his family to seek refuge in England. That Napoleon ruled France in peace from 1848 to the day of the outbreak of the German war—with the two comparatively small exceptions already named—is his greatest glory. He gave to that singularly whimsical people a stable government—one which secured public tranquility, and with tranquility, an unexampled degree of individual prosperity. They never fared better before, and are by no means likely to fare better in the future. It was owing to the wise policy of Napoleon that France has been able to meet the enormous payments to Germany without remarkable difficulty.

The fourth Napoleon now takes his place as one of the numerous claimants to the possession of that unenviable seat—the throne of France.

WASTEFUL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, the gentleman who so ably represents the Lexington district—the one formerly represented by Henry Clay, and in later times by John C. Breckenridge—a district fated to be always represented by men of great intellect—in a speech in the House a few days since stated some startling facts which should be re-published everywhere.

He stated that in the seven years ending in 1872, the Government had collected from customs and internal revenue nearly three thousand millions of dollars, and besides the proceeds of the sale of military stores, amounting to $135,000,000. During the same period $125,000,000 were gathered in by the Postoffice Department and $4,500,000 by the Patent Office. During the whole period named the aggregate receipts were $3 402,536,852. Of this sum $427,396,541 had been paid on account of the public debt—leaving $2,975,139,911 to be accounted for at the rate of $425,019,987 a year!

Figures are said to afford a dry subject for study; but surely when they indicate such reckless and criminal waste of the public money, it will pay the mass of the people to devote more attention thereto.

The political junta of this city are beginning to feel a little uneasy as to the future political status of Pittsburgh, since the incorporation of the South Side boroughs, which has added considerably to the Democratic side of the house. The city, as it now stands, will henceforth be a Congressional District, and it is feared if such men as Negley continue to run, some Democrat as popular as Blackmore might be elected. Future candidates for the Mayoralty are also concerned, and do not consider it a sure thing for the Ring, therefore the anxiety to incorporate Allegheny City. We would advise its citizens to be on the watch.

One of the latest schemes tending toward Centralization is the bill for the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States. It constitutes the Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General a board of commissioners to be known by the name of the board of commissioners of commerce, whose duty it shall be to prepare and execute and to cause to be enforced, all contracts and laws in relation to the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, and to have charge of all other matters relating to commerce. The Republican members of the committee are in favor of the bill, while the Democrats oppose it; the committee expect to be soon able to report the bill.

The President of the German Emigration Society of Washington lately received a letter from the North German Society, advising him that the Commission representing the latter organization, and which contemplates purchasing large tracts of land in the West for the benefit of immigrating colonies, will sail for New York on the 12th inst. The letter prophesies an enormous German emigration when the season opens, in spite of the advanced transportation rates. It is stated that the conviction is profound among the German masses, notwithstanding all the professions made to the contrary, that the home Government expects war, and that emigration is discouraged on that account. It also says among those who will embark for this country in the spring are 12,000 from the wine countries, where the wine crop failed this year, and where there are no prospects for years to come. Then there are about ten thousand tobacco growers and manufacturers, who are disgusted with the duty and the internal tax on this article, who propose to transfer their energies with their industries to this side of the Atlantic. The letter closes by saying that, notwithstanding the glory attending Germany consequent upon the war with France, the low wages, high cost of living, and expectation of service in the Landwehr in times of peace, and in the rank and file in case of war, the spirit of discontent was never so strong as at present among the German masses.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus comments upon "the latest pardon:"

Governor Geary continues to bless the Philadelphia prisons with his pardons; but it is not so much a blessing to the people of the city. The latest (that is, until midnight of Thursday) is that of "Lister Smith." There is no need to tell what a lovely, meritorious man he is; nor that he found favor with the members of the Legislature and certain kind-hearted "State House Row" officials. He is just the sort of man that they and Governor Geary" go for" when any such are to be got out of jail. In glancing over the reasons for this pardon—that is to say, the reasons published by our unsophisticated Governor—we find that the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions require to be looked after by such eminent lawyers and just men as the members of the Legislature, the "Row" officials, and Governor Geary. The people of this city have been entertaining the idea that the Judges of that Court are learned in the law, just and honorable in their decisions, humane as well as just—tempering their sentences with a fair degree of mercy. But the great men we send to Harrisburg, and those upon whom we bestow fat offices along the "Row," as well as the Governor, dispute this, and say that the judgments of the Judges are blunders in law, that their conduct in trying criminals is hasty and ignorant, and that their sentences are unjust and oppressive. This is the purport of the "Lister Smith" pardon and of many others. Now, in view of all this, it may well be asked, what is the use of maintaining a Court of Quarter Sessions? Why not admit at once that the members of the Legislature and the "Row" offices are to rule everything, as powers above and superior to the Courts and the laws, and everything else?

All the Philadelphia papers, with a single exception, denounce the action of the President, in pardoning Hartranft's friend, the repeater Brown. The *Record* says:

The pardon by the President of the repeater Brown is a subject of almost universal astonishment and chagrin among good citizens in this community, and the more so as there was no shadow of excuse for his crime. It is difficult enough to secure conviction for this offense, without having the rare cases of success made the subjects of executive clemency. We deem it simple justice to those who have been trying to maintain in this city the purity of the ballot box that the authorities at Washington should make public the reasons for action so extraordinary, the more especially as we have good authority for believing that neither the prosecuting attorney nor the judge who tried the case were consulted on the propriety of the pardon.

An elegant cabinet has been made at Helena, Mon., for presentation to General Grant. Of the article the Helena *Herald* says:

Schultze, the builder of the wonderful cabinet on exhibition at the Opera House during the past few days, departs with his ingeniously and uniquely perfected piece of furniture for Corinne to-morrow. The weight of this article of workmanship is 2,800 pounds, and a six-mule team is required to take it through to the railroad Of the considerable number of our citizens who last week inspected the cabinet, no one but confessed its surpassing beauty, its originality and delicacy of conception, and its high merit in the matter of mechanical skill. Its value is moderately estimated at $10,000. Forward with the gem to its White House destination.

At the extra session of the Legislature, meeting January 16, the most important changes in the Iowa code to be discussed are those growing out of the relation of husband and wife. The effect of these changes is to place them upon a common footing, giving them equal rights and placing them under equal responsibilities. The wife may encumber property owned by herself the same as any one else, irrespective of the husband. In all propery transactions, there is no distinction made in regard to the legal rights of the two, and the wife has precisely the same power over her property that the husband has over his. Estates of dower and courtesy are abolished.

The Memphis *Ledger* commenting on the conviction of Mr. Taylor of the Philadelphia *Press* for libel says:

The truth is libel, but a lie is not. Pennsylvania needs reconstruction; but there are so many grand rascals in the Sate who are afraid of the truth being toldon them, that the cause of the press is hopeless. The only remedy will be to call a thief or liar a high-toned civilized creature, and ask the public to take the statement backwards, like the interpretation of a dream.

A Washington special reports that Henry Wilson is very penitent over his little scrape in the Credit Mobilier business. He says it was a mistake, but has nothing to say of his emphatic denial telegraphed last fall to the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, takes the other track, and says he bought and still owns the stock.

The latest and most successful mode of contesting a seat in the Legislature has been discovered in Arkansas. And when you come to understand it, it is as unique in design as it is successful in execution. A defeated candidate who happens to be a magistrate, procured the arrest of a successful competitor on some trumped-up charge, secures his conviction by perjured testimony, and imprisons him while the contest for the seat is made.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Important Measure Proposed by the Reading Company—Contemplated Combination of all the great Coal Companies—Manufacturers and the Trade Alarmed.

(Cor. N. Y. Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—I have just learned particulars of the inception of one of the most extensive combinations of the period. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company procured, last session, an act authorizing the Reading Coal and Iron Company (which is only another name for themselves) to own and work coal mines and lands.

During the past year the latter Company expended under this charter $60,000,000 in the Schuylkill region in buying or controlling collieries, and consequently own or have a dominant interest over mines producing 3,700,000 tuns per annum. Desiring to control all the coal trade of the region, the Company have proposed to the owners of the remaining collieries which produce 3,242,000 tuns to join with them, and receive a certain sum per tun for their coal. The acceptance of this arrangement would, it is obvious, give the Reading Coal and Iron Company full control over the sale of 5,492,000 tuns of coal, the entire product of the Schuylkill region.

The independent owners of collieries (producing the 3,242,000 tuns) have declared that they will not assent to the proposed transfer, preferring to mine and market their coal themselves. They are raising funds, and are determined to give a stubborn resistance to the proposed combination. But the Reading Coal and Iron Company and its double railroad threaten to coerce them both by raising the cost of transportation and offering the numerous vexatious obstacles which a corporation of the extent and ramifications of the Reading Company can command. The sympathy of Philadelphia as well as of the trade generally, is unmistakably with the opposing colliery owners. A meeting of the leaders in the Reading Company was held on Saturday and another will be held next Friday.

The proposed measure of the Reading Company is however, only one step toward a still more extraordinary combination. It is contemplated, if it succeeds, that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Company shall all unite with the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and decide upon a uniform price for all the coal they own or control; that it is virtually the entire products of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, for this combination expects to be able to coerce every colliery owner in the State to come to their terms.

If the new Syndicate succeeds it is proposed to make the price of coal $4 75 in April, ascending to $5 50 in October—sums considerably more than the average of last year, and nearly $1 per tun higher than the price in April, 1872. This movement, affecting about 18,000,000 tuns of coal, has caused the greatest alarm among the manufacturers who understand its import, and will soon be the theme of general discussion.

ANOTHER REPEATER PARDONED.

President Grant's Clemency to the Friends of Governor Hartranft.

[From the World Correspondent.]

Philadelphia, January 6.—When General Grant made his speech from the balcony of the Continental Hotel last fall he agreed to do all in his power to aid in carrying the State for Hartranft. He has not forgotten his promise, as his pardon, on Friday last, of James H. Brown attests. This Brown is a member of the paid fire department, a fireman by reputation, and a repeater by record. During the election in October Brown went from his ward, the Fifth, up to the Ninth and offered to vote upon the name of J. H. Hood, giving his residence as 917 Chesnut street. The Democratic inspector knew both Brown and Hood, and challenged him. Brown thereupon took the Bible and swore that he was J. H. Hood, and that he resided where stated. The radical judge of election ordered the ballot put into the box, and Brown got into the carriage and drove away, doubtless to repeat elsewhere. Subsequently Brown was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment at labor for eighteen months. He was sentenced on the 14th of December, and on the 3d of January he was pardoned by the President, and on Saturday released from prison. Had the President refused a pardon, Brown would have made an expose of those who engaged him to do the job of repeating, and that expose would have implicated those whom Grant would shield even to pardoning this perjurer and repeater. Grant's conception of the civil-service reform will probably induce him to promote Brown to a ganger in the Custom-house, or delivery clerk in the Post-office.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Results of the Cold Snap in the Northwest.

Milwaukee, Wis, January 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says the great storm of the past week resulted in a great many fatal casualties in that State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor, not knowing in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John and Stephen O'Neill, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two horse teams, started for Wilmar with wheat on Tuesday. They were found on Friday about ten miles out. Two of the O'Neills and one of the Holdens were frozen to death in the sleigh. The others were alive but will scarcely survive.

Five ox teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished.

A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the Park House at Herman station on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

A little boy near New Ulm, undertook to go home, but lost his way and his body was found eight miles distant.

A man was found yesterday near St. Peter's frozen.

A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of.

The wind blew the snow so that it was impossible to see a foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because unable to find their way.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.)

Harrisburg, January 12, 1873.

A Big Batch of Bills.

A large number of bills are ready for presentation at the opening of the session on Tuesday.

Almost every member has his desk full, forwarded by anxious constituents, bent on getting their bills passed before the wise men, now sitting in Philadelphia, conclude their labors on the new constitution, which they fear will put an end to all special legislation.

Among the bills relating to Allegheny county, which will be offered at the earliest opportunity, are:

No Drinking on Legal Holidays.

"An act to extend to all local holidays the provisions of the act of March 17th, 1872, preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks on election day."

An act to repeal the usury laws in Allegheny county.

The Sanitary Fair.

An Act to place the proceeds of the late Sanitary Fair in the hands of the Guardians of the Poor of Allegheny county. It is asserted that over three hundred thousand dollars [$300,000] realized by the great sanitary fair, is now being loaned to build pig iron furnaces, and for other kindred speculations,

Interest for Second Mortgages.

An act to allow the savings banks to charge any rate that may be agreed upon for second mortgages.

Consolidated Gas Company.

An act to authorize the Consolidated Gas Company to issue eight per cent. mortgage bonds.

Land and Loan Associations.

"An act to incorporate the Lawrenceville Land Association." Among the corporators are Thomas B. Sill and H. B. Lyon.

"An act to incorporate the Mechanics Loan Association."

Home Real Estate and Savings Bank.

"An act to incorporate the Home Real Estate and Savings Bank." Among the corporators are Charles T. Clarke, E. A. Myers, J. Mc. C. Creighton, S. A. McClung, A. F. Keating, Jno. D. Scully and James Irvin.

Forbes Street Passenger Railway.

An act to incorporate the Forbes Street Passenger Railway, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Cave City Railway.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cave City Railroad Company. Among the corporators are J. Mc. Creighton, B. L. Crawford, A. S. Cameron, Wm. Phillips, Jas. S. Kuhn, Jno. G. Kelly, B. S. Crumpton and J. N. McCreery.

Mining Companies.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and El Paso Silver Mining Company; also the Pittsburgh and Rose Clare Silver Mining Company.

Consolidated Bank.

An act to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of the City of Pittsburgh.

Fifth Avenue Improvement.

A supplement to the Penn Avenue Improvement act, authorizing assessments on parties benefitted by improvement on Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

Usury Laws.

The bill for the repeal of the usury laws will probably be made a public bill as many from Philadelphia desire to see it pass. They claim that the fixing of one unchangeable rate for the use of money is to render the borrowing of money by those who need it most, impossible; and drives capital out of the State. They contend that there is as much reason for fixing an invariable rate for fire insurance, to be charged on any building, no matter how great the risk might be, or how dangerous the business carried on therein; or to restrict Life Insurance Companies to one unvarying rate upon the lives of their customers, whether old or young, sick or well. The debate on the passage of the bill will probably be one of the most interesting this session.

CALDWELL'S CORRUPTION.

How Much a Vote Costs in Bleeding Kansas—Cameron Outdone—A Model Legislature.

Washington, January 12.—The Senate Committee on Elections, proceeded on Saturday with examination of witnesses in the Coldwell senatorial case. Johnathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that Geo. Smith told him if he had any need of money to procure the election of Coldwell to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka, in Caldwell's interest. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but was in favor of it, because he thought Caldwell could bring Kansas lands into the market. Sneed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caldwell for two thousand dollars. Witness went to see Simcock in order to make the arrangements, but he was not to be found. Sneed never complained of not having received money. Witness testified as to Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influened to vote for Caldwell, asking two thousand dollars for his vote. It was not the intention of witness to pay money to Finney unless he could make an arrangement for that purpose. Witness did not know whether anything was given to Finney.

Senator Caldwell asked: "Were you authorized by me to offer money or any other consideration to procure votes?"

Witness answered "No."

Sidney Clark inquired whether witness understood Finney was elected as a Clark or an anti-Clark man.

Witness replied his opinion was that Finney was elected as an anti-Clark man, but that was not an issue in the contest. Witness did not know any money was paid.

Sprigg, the next witness, said he did not personally know of any money having been paid. Governor Smith was at Topeka, and was a very active friend of Caldwell's. Several members of the Legislature were with Smith at the hotel. It afterwards appeared that Smith had negotiated for their votes. A note of Butler's for $800 was surrendered to him in consideration of his vote for Caldwell. It was said that one thousand dollars had been paid for another's member's vote. Smith spoke as if he had paid money.

At the midshipmen's annual ball, on Friday night, at the Naval Academy Annapolis, there were present President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals Case and Worden, Commander Scott, and other officers, with many ladies from Baltimore, Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE.

Washington, January 12, 1872.

Several private bills reported from the same committee. Some passed and some were rejected.

Work on the New York Postoffice.

On motion of Wm. R. ROBERTS, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed, if not incompatible with public interests, to order the resumption of work on the New York Postoffice.

The House then went in committee of the whole, and took up

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Pending the question, at adjournment, yesterday, was an amendment offered by Mr. SMITH, (N. Y.) forbidding the payment of judgment of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before June '65, except special appropriations are made for them.

Payment of Cotton Claims

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) replied to Mr. Smith's speech yesterday, repelling the idea that any judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in compliance with law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the receipt of a pardon relieved the claimant of all difficulties in regard to their legality; that whenever the United States government held property which it has forcibly seized, it holds it only as trustee, and must restore it.

Mr. SMITH did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of decisions of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of opinion that a disloyal claimant like Love, of Georgia, who was a Confederate Loan Commissioner, and who had already recovered $474,000, and Lamar, of Alabama, were to be paid, he submitted that at least it should be in the report of those judgments to Congress, so that Congress and the country should know of it. In the McArdle case Congress had deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction. He admonished Congress, the Supreme Court and the administration that the people were behind them determined that loyal people should be paid first.

Mr. POTTER expressed his satisfaction at hearing that the Court of Claims was arraigned for not being loyal, because if their was a court superserviceably loyal, it was the court claims, which held at his head as Chief Justice the Drake amendment.

Mr. PIERCE opposed the amendment as being an attack on the South. He showed various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to not get the full value of cotton, but the net proceeds of it paid into the Treasury, which in some instances did not amount to one-fourth the value asked. Whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress and have their claims passed upon by

Partisan Influence,

he appealed to all Southern Representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) sustained the amendment, and said that he wanted every judgment of this kind reported to Congress, so that Congress might exercise its discretion whether it would pay these claims in preference to the claims of loyal men.

Mr. SARGENT denied that the cotton embraced in these claims had been seized after the close of the war, and after the proclamation of peace. There was therefore no justification for the seizure or the withholding of payment from its owners.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said the way of meeting the difficulty was to remit the Court of Claims to the position it originally occupied—that of being really an auditing committee of Congress, to audit the claims presented to Congress, its findings to be really nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. They should have to come back to that point in order to escape the effect of a decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. MAYNARD argued in favor of extending the privilege of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants with the first of January, '74.

Mr. MERRIAM offered an amendment repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on a point of order being raised by Mr. Sargent, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Mr. Smith's amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the amendment and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law that could not be done on the Appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Harris, Beck, and McIntyre.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued against the idea of subjecting judgment of the Court of claims to be passed upon by Congress. It would be like appealing from

Phillip Sober to Phillip Drunk.

Mr. SMITH denied the statement made by Mr. Sargent, that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30th, 1865. By the express terms of his amendment such cases were excluded from its operation; such claims were to be adjusted, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Finally the debate closed, and the amendment was rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of mails or troops while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The Chairman sustained the point of order and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. RANDALL found the item for contingencies in the War Department, and a point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific Railroad companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on bonds given or loaned to the companies.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that even if it were adopted, it would only be applicable to the item of twelve thousand dollars, to which it was attached, would not be otherwise binding on the executive. He denied that the Legislation which relieved the Pacific Railroad Companies, was got through in a surreptitous manner, as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. RANDALL declared that the section referred to has been read in the House to-day for the first time; that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it, had been wrongfully withheld. Instead of repealing it indi-

WHAT OF THAT.

Tired, well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose-leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come rouse thee! work while it is called to-day;
Coward, arise, go forth thy way!

Lonely! and what of that,
Some *must* be lonely; 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall —
To blend another life into its own:
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark, well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way! Take courage yet,
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go get thee to thy task. Conquer or die!
It must be learned; learn it; then, patiently.

No help! nay, 'tis not so:
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears the children's cry:
He's near thee wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

VERMICULAR PROWESS.

How an Anaconda Swallows Rabbits.

The city editor of a New York paper thus describes the process:

Quite a large number of persons were yesterday morning assembled at the De Groot House, in Fourth avenue, to witness the feeding of a boa-constrictor belonging to Mr. Parks. The animal had had nothing to eat for over two weeks, and was consequently in a condition of hunger which served to make the exhibition quite interesting. It is kept in a box with a glass top, placed directly in front of a register, whereby it receives a degree of heat reminding it to some small extent of its native African climate. When this box was drawn out into the centre of the room and the cover raised, the lengthy snake—more than seven feet long—slowly crawled around the interior, his neck hardly thicker than a man's wrist, and the rest of his body comparatively attenuated. In one corner of the apartment was a basket containing four snow-white rabbits, nibbling and munching their food, totally unconscious of their approaching fate. The largest of these was first given to the snake. Still slowly crawling, the thin neck kept constantly roving around the box, while the rabbit cowered as though dreading he knew not what. Soon the snake saw him. Gathering back nearly a foot he waited for a chance to strike. Just then the rabbit turned his head and approached, as he had several times done before, to touch the snake's head. The small eyes gleamed, the narrow, forked tongue shot in and out like a whip thong, and in an instant, quicker than the watching eye could follow the motion, the reptile caught him by the nose. At the same moment the long, slim body was wrapped around the rabbit in three folds. Tightening quickly, the skin of the snake became rough and corrugated; it glistened with a strange, shiny lustre not hitherto observable, and was wrinkled in numberless little circling wrings. "Bunny" uttered no squeak, gave no sign of vitality, with the exception of a single convulsive kick. He was evidently suffocated soon after the catching; he felt no pain but died easily. For some minutes the snake stayed thus, the folds contracting, the skin becoming rougher, and the lustre deepening. Then the small, leathery head drew back from the circumvolved rabbit, and the keen, bright eyes regarded it curiously. The folds contracted more and more, until poor Bunny seemed to be longer by half than nature had fashioned him. So prepared for swallowing, the snake commenced that operation. Contrary to the popular opinion, he did not cover the animal with saliva, but began absorbing him without further ceremony. The lower jaw dropped, extending to quite twice its usual size, and the rabbit's head was gently sucked in. Next, the skin, seemingly loose, wrinkled into irregular creases near the neck, as if the snake were shrugging his shoulders. As these wrinkles straightened out the rabbit disappeared down the gaping jaws. Slippingly it glided away until there was left of it but the tail and hind legs. A final gulp and these, too, were gone. The wrinkles still crawled and crept over the snake's skin, while his food could be plainly seen passing down his body. A rest was now given him, though shortly his movements and the swift darting of his tongue, showed him to be ready for further food. Again a rabbit was put into the box, but although once struck showed such skill in dodging the snake that by unanimous desire of the spectators he was taken out and restored to his former state of unthinking happiness. The next one was ineffectually seized. Escaping the stroke, the rabbit fled to a corner, but in an instant was grasped by the hind leg and enwrapped in thick coils. The operation did not occupy more time than would a flash of lightning. With a few faint squeaks the rabbit was dead, and was leisurely swallowed like his predecessor. Although four were provided, two only were eaten, and having accomplished the deglutition of these the snakes cared for no more. As an incident in observation of natural history the sight was entertaining, and all the more so that the rabbits were killed so suddenly that their suffering was almost nothing.

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The Queen of Spain's New Silk Dress.

From the Parisian fountain of fashion a visiting costume has been sent to the Queen of Spain, consisting of a garnet silk trimmed with jet. There are three pleatings of the silk all around the bottom, each one being edged with a narrow ruffle, and falling over these is a handsome jet fringe with long pendants. As a finish to the upper one there is a jet band placed above about three fingers in width which hangs in points. The tunic is made bias like a fold, turning in underneath, and the back is made with double box-pleats. The false piece put on behind is cleverly disguised, and the *releve* obtained in this way is much more graceful and less cumbersome than when the jupe itself is drawn up into folds. The corsage is made with a butterfly postillion behind and turned over rolling collar lined with salmon silk. Close around the throat, cut like a standing linen collar with *revers*, is a garnet one; which is also lined with the salmon silk, inside of this there is a pleating of *crepe lisse*.

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One of "Women's Rights" Worth Having.

One of women's rights is the wife's right of dower. A suit in Court in this city yesterday was brought up upon this question. A man agreed to sell his house, a broker arranged the sale, the man signing an agreement to sell, when at the last moment his wife refused to sign the deed, which she must do to transfer her right to dower, and the sale fell through. The broker sued for his commission and was awarded it by the jury. The wife, however, still held her right of dower, as all wives do, in their husbands' real estate until they sign it away, and she thus established very plainly one of the most important of women's rights. A similar suit is now going on in Minnesota. The present owners of the village of Maiden Rock, in that State, when they bought their lands, neglected to get the signature of the owner's wife upon their deeds, and she now, most unpleasantly for them, is suing for the income of her share of the estate, which they will have to pay, as she never parted with her dower.—[Phila. Ledger.

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Cut Flowers in London and New York.

Peter Henderson, a well known New York Florist, writes in the Hearth and Home:

"In one of my letters from England last summer I mentioned the great beauty of window gardens in London and other cities, and of the taste displayed in the flower gardens attached to villas—both far in advance of anything we have here. But while we must concede them thus much in growing plants and flowers, I think they are far behind us in the taste displayed by our "artists" who make up our baskets, bouquets and other designs of "cut flowers." A visit to two of the best boquet florists in London satisfied me that they were just about as far advanced in this respect as New York was twenty-five years ago. In London the business in cut flowers seems small, compared with that of New York, probably in proportion to population it is not one-tenth that of New York in winter. As far as I could learn, there are no establishments exclusively devoted to the cultivation of flowers for "cutting" for boquets as we have here.

In the leading flowers which are grown under acres of glass, such as carnations, bouvardias and roses, but little is done. What seemed to be a singular omission—when we know the immense numbers of plants grown in London for winter decoration—our beautiful smilax (myrsiphyllum asparagoides) seemed entirely uncultivated, unless in botanical collections. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn the extent to which this most graceful of plants is now cultivated. There are in New York and Boston probably 20 greenhouses, having an area of 20,000 feet, used exclusively for the growing of smilax, with smaller lots in every city of any pretensions all over the country. Beside this, thousands are grown as window-plants by private individuals. No plant is better fitted for house culture, as it grows in any temperature from 50 to 75 degrees, and does well in comparative shade. Some of the English florists were surprised to hear how a plant they so much neglected was valued here. They may probably wake up to its value, but it will take time.

"It took three years for the New York florists to find out that their contemporaries in Boston were far ahead of them in the cultivation of smilax and rosebuds; and even to day Boston rosebuds bring ten per cent. more in New York than home-grown, for no other reason than that they come from Boston. A year or two more will remedy this, and New York will supply itself with these two indispensables of the flower artist—smilax and rosebuds. It is probable that $40,000 has been expended the past season in the vicinity of New York in erecting greenhouses for the growing of these two articles alone.

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The Tilton-Beecher-Woodhull Scandal.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

A New York journalist, who was Theodore Tilton's playmate in childhood, speaking in behalf of a few members of the profession with whom he had been conversing on the Beecher scandal, dropped a note to Mr. Tilton, suggesting the propriety of a formal denial of the calumny, and received the following reply:

174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1872.—MY COMPLAINING FRIEND: Thanks for your good letter of bad advice. You say, "How easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever."

But stop and consider.

The story is a whole library of statements—a hundred or more—and it would be strange if some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give a general denial to such an encyclopedia of assertions would be as vague and irrelevant as to take up the Police Gazette, with its twenty-four pages of illustrations, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires (if answered at all) a special denial of its several parts; and, furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated and in mystery. In other words, the false story (if met at all) should be confronted and confounded by the true one.

Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword, God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit within me. But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and quenches all resentments. She says: "Let there be no suffering save to ourselves alone," and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning she has stood with her hands on my lips, saying "Hush!" So when you prompt me to speak for *her*, you counterveil her more Christian mandate of silence. Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone; and so long as this is *happily* the case, I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts. Yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

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Cure of Cancer.

Since the failure of cundurango as a specific for the cure of cancer, and the consequent wreck of Secretary Fish's reputation as a medical man, people have looked with incredulity upon any reported cures of this terrible disease by unusual methods. But the Kansas City Times gives an account of a cure performed in that place, which is worthy the attention of physicians. Mr. A. C. Chace, a well-known resident of Kansas City, discovered about six years ago a small red spot growing upon his left cheek, immediately below the eye, which soon developed into an undoubted cancer. For two years past Mr. Chase has had the best medical advice, and tried every remedy suggested by his pysicians, without gaining any benefit, the cancer continually increasing in size until it threatened to eat away his face. Finally a council of physicians recommended the use of the knife as the only means of relief, but this resort involved so much danger that it was not employed. At this point the proprietor of the Turkish baths in Kansas City declared that he could cure the cancer in fifteen days, and Mr. Chance determined to try the effect of his treatment. He was placed in the Turkish bath for two hours each day for seven days, with a temperature at 170, when it was found that the cancer was loosening. A poultice was then applied, and in a few days the ugly protuberance dropped out, roots, fangs, and all, leaving nothing except the indentation in the face where the cancer had been. The cure was pronounced complete.

A FOREST PICTURE.

BY ALICE CARY.

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's walls,
Is the one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all:
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below.
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams.
And stealing their golden edge;
Nor for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful Summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the Autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth best of all.

CHICAGO'S GRANDEST BALL.

A Description of Some of the Toilets.

On Wednesday evening, Chicago celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans with a grand military and citizens dress ball at Standard Hall. The affair was under the direction of General Sheridan and is represented to be the very grandest affair of its kind ever seen in that city. Among the toilets described by the Times are the following:

A lovely white corded silk embroidered with white lilies and green leaves. Bertha and waist trimmings of Honiton lace, and Honiton lace in front. The lady also wore a complete set of diamonds, which sparkled in lustrousness.

ONE OF THE NOVEL DRESSES.

of the occasion was one of white silk, with overdress of alternate ruffles of pink and blue tulle. A charming dress of black silk, tulle overdress, basque with silk ends, gold bullion fringe, bullion ornaments in the hair.

Another of pink silk, puffing of white grenadine, broad bands of black fringe trimmed in points, borders of white grenadine, with feather trimmings, waist heart-shaped; ostrich tip in the hair; heavy gold ornaments.

A black velvet, black polonaise, with deep guipure ornaments; tiara set with diamonds in the hair.

A long white muslin with three deep ruffles around the skirt; trailing vines of pink and white flowers, overskirt cut in strips with pink satin border, with narrow black lace, waist pompadour, long buff sleeves; hair high, arranged in coronet, with trailing green vines. This toilet presented a very *piquant* appearance. and it was worn by a charming young lady.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL DRESS

was a black velvet train, black silk fluting around the bottom, overdress ornamented with black watered ribbon bows, black lace, and passementerie, white lace vandyke, pink ostrich plume, and set of diamonds.

A bright pink silk dress, plain in the back, deep, full ruffling in front, low neck and sleeves, white brocade sash at the side; hair powdered, and ornamented with pink roses.

A corn-colored silk, black sacque, overskirt, and lace vandyke, caught up with crimson berries and trailing vines.

A LOVELY DRESS

was one worn by a blushing blonde, of delicate lavender silk, with plain train, Watteau polonaise, trimmed with muslin ruching, and fastened in the centre with a bow of lavender and white; ornaments of scarlet flowers.

A white tulle, ruffled, with overdress of pale green silk, trimmed with white ruffles, pink flowers on the waist, hair powdered and ornamented with pink ostrich plume.

A lovely dress of delicate green silk, partially concealed by an overdress of white tulle.

A very effective dress was that worn by a charming and fascinating demoiselle, consisting of an emerald green tulle, skirt entirely covered with narrow ruffles, put on in half-diamond form, the apex being the lower waist.

AN ELEGANT TOILET

was that of rose-colored pink silk, with rows of white *applique* lace, back trimmed with an enriching row of points, headed with lace; hair on the top of head confined by a high tortoise-shell comb, from which pended two short curls; exquisite gold ornaments.

A drab silk with plain train, puffed panier trimmed with narrow black and white lace, and fastened by a deep, broad crimson sash; waist trimmed with lace, and neck set with puffings of illusion; hair powdered.

AMONG THE NOTED TOILETTIS.

was a rose-tinted silk with alternate puffs of white tulle, and the silk on the front and back *en train* and panier. Low necked and short sleeves; pearl ornament; hair high and powdered, banded with black velvet.

A scarlet and white silk grenadine; overskirt long and full, trimmed with white tulle ruching, waist heart-shaped, with flowing sleeves and lace beneath; hair powdered and high.

A lavender brocade, full and plain, with cherry sash; hair in puffs.

A white brocade silk, blown sleeves, apron front, sleeves and overdress trimmed with narrow bands of black velvet high neck, finished with broad ruffle.

A rose-tinted silk with overdress in white flowered grenadine, pink and white ostrich plume in air, diamond ornaments in the hair.

A lovely garnet velvet train, white point lace vandyke, pointed basquetrimmed with white lace; garnet jewelry.

And last in the list, but certainly not far from the handsomes costume in the room, was worn by a lovely bride, whose blushes lent further beauty to her toilet. Her dress was of white silk, trimmed with circular ruffles; overdress long, and cut up with orange flowers; high neck and short sleeves trimmed with point lace, orange blossoms; pearl ornaments.

But the list might be continued for columns. Sufficient has been written to show that, for elegence of display; for beauty of toilets, for costly dresses, and for lovely woman, the occasion has never been surpassed. It stands unique in the history of festive gatherings in this western metropolis. It should be said that many ladies from both east and west, north and south, came to attend, and generally added grace to the occasion, though it cannot be said with truth that our native belle were outshone on their own battle ground.

An Interview With M'lle Pearl.

[Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.]

As the narratives given by the French journals of the attempted suicide of M. Alexandre Duval are derived from the statements of the attendants who were present in Cora Pearl's house, and from what the Commissioners of Police have seen fit to make known, the story, as told by Cora Pearl herself, can not fail to be interesting. After passing through the lofty doorway of her house, in the Rue Chaillot, the visitor finds on the right a glass door leading to the vestibule, which is tastefully decorated with mirrors and Oriental plants. At the bottom of a princely flight of stairs on the left there is the lodge, which communicates with the interior by means of an electric bell and a speaking tube. On ascending, the steps are found to be luxuriously carpeted, and one passes trophies, armory, skins of wild beasts, and groups of statuary, which are reflected by mirrors, and produce a splendid effect. The second landing, where the drawing-room is reached, is elaborately and tastefully fitted with gigantic sheets of plate-glass, framed in flowing curtains. The drawing-room, which is long and lofty, is furnished with sofa chairs of pinkish gray, and has an ebony table inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. On a raised Japanese tea-chest there is a small bust of the Prince Imperial. Works of art and flowers are scattered about in happy profusion. The first words of Cora Pearl to her visitor were, "Oh, I am so glad to see an Englishman; the French papers want to make me out such an infamous character." Here Cora fell into an arm chair, and burst into tears. She wore a white dress trimmed with white lace, and having pink ribbons; and a dark green sailor knot set off to advantage her bushy head of pail golden hair, which was parted on one side and held back from the forehead by a small tortoise-shell comb. When she recovered sufficiently to speak, her hands dropped down by her side. The effect of the late shocking occurence could be seen in the jaded, haggard, wild appearance of her features and colorless cheeks. Her sunken eyes glared sullenly as she said: They talk of sending me out of the country; but what has happened to me which would not happen to any other woman under similar circumstances? Suppose you said you wanted to live with me, and I declined your offer, should I be to blame if you shot yourself? It is not true that I wanted to get rid of M. Duval because he had no money left. I have money enough for him if he has not enough for me; and if I had thought for a moment that he seriously intended to shoot himself I would have kept him here much longer. The truth is, that during the ten months I have known him, he has constantly implored me to marry him. Now, as marriage is not the thing for me, still less for him, I have always refused him; and, as my refusal only made him more obstinate, I resolved to cut matters short by telling him that, although we should remain good friends, all must be at an end between us. He would not believe me, and said that if I left him he would kill himself, making use of such passionate expressions as men employ on those occasions. Afterward he forced his way two or three times into the house, and he always found me firmer—harder, if you like. When he came for me the last time, on Wednesday evening, there was no horrible scene, as was falsely stated by the Figaro. He simply said: 'Then is everything at an end between us? Do you refuse to see me again?' I replied, 'Yes, everything is at an end between us.' He then walked out of his room into my bedroom, and about a minute afterward my maid found him lying on the floor. Blood was flowing from his side, and we thought he had stabbed himself, as nobody had heard any report. The pistol, however, was found under him. The very first thing I did, after seeing the doctor, was to send for his mother, who at first refused to come. It was not until I had sent ten messages and a priest to her that she consented to come into my house, whence her son neither would nor could be removed. Before coming to me he had written several letters—one being addressed to the Commissioner of Police—in which he stated that after mature reflection, he had resolved upon shooting himself. If he did so in my house, it was because in case he should not kill himself "clean"—this was Cora's own expression—he would not be left to die like a dog in his mother's house. "The truth of the matter is," she continued, "the poor boy wanted to end his life as much because he had no home, as because I refused to become his wife. When his father died, his mother soon afterward married one of her former husband's employes, M. Dauriaul, who then had nothing but his salary of 4,000 francs. The stepfather could not bear the sight of poor Duval, and his mother left him at last without any allowance, and so forced him to get into debt. Now they want to make out that I ruined him, and hope to make me responsible for the life of the son and the loss of the property they have mismanaged. It is not true that Duval gave me this house or the house in the country. They were given to me five years ago by Prince Napoleon. It was not the money that he spent with me that brought him into difficulties; it was that which he spent before I knew him. In fact, he never allowed me to know how much he had to spend." Cora concluded by stating that the indignant stories published in the French papers will be denied by Duval so soon as he recovers, and that she intends to leave Paris for some period.

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The Roaring Lion at Taos Captured

(From the St. Joe. Herald.)

Our readers will remember that a few weeks since we gave an account of the depredations of a large wild animal, supposed to be a California lion, which was prowling around the country in the vicinity of Taos, in this county, killing the dogs and eating the sheep, and keeping the people of the neighborhood in terror and fear of their lives when out at night. The animal had been frequently seen, and his appearance accurately described by a large number of the citizens of that neighborhood, and several unsuccessful attempts to capture him were made.

From Capt. R. H. Faucett, one of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Taos, we yesterday learned that the ferocious fellow has been captured. His depredations in the neighborhood became so numerous and showed him to be so ferocious and blood thirsty, that the people found it necessary to make a combined effort to rid the community of his presence, in order to save property and secure life. About fifty men and boys formed themselves into a company, and after hunting several days, came upon the animal in the woods, about a mile from Taos, and succeeded in killing him. The deep snow assisted them in their chase.

When captured all decided that he was a lion that had escaped from some menagerie, and had wandered in the neighborhood. He was a powerful fellow and weighed 700 pounds.

THE SHEPHERD BOY.

Every shepherd boy a king is,
Throned upon the hill-top green,
And the sun above him shining
Is his great gold crown, I ween.

At his feet the sheep are lying,
Red-crossed flatterers, soft and bland,
And the calves his cavaliers are,
Haughtily they roam the land.

Little goats are his court-players,
And the birds and cows has he,
With their fluting and bell-ringing,
For his *Kammer music*.

With these sounds, so sweetly charming,
Mingle lovely murmurs deep
Of the waterfalls and fir-trees,
And the king falls fast asleep.

Then the minister, the sheep-dog,
Rules the kingdom, he, the sound
Of whose snarly bark re-echoes
Through the country all around.

Sleepily the young king mutters,
"Ruling is so hard for me!"
Ah that I, this very moment,
With my queen at home might be!

"For my kingly head reposing
In her arms so softly lies,
And I find my boundless kingdom
There, within her beauteous eyes."

The Trapper's Encounter with a Panther in the North Woods.

(Auburn Advertiser.)

Dave Mosher, a trapper and guide in the North Woods, had a terrific encounter with a North Woods' beast last week. Three miles from Sacondaga Lake there is a wild, rugged pass between the mountains, known as Black Cat Valley. The mountains on either side are very steep and rocky, and are covered with a heavy growth of black balsam and spruce timber. As the snow deepens and the weather becomes cold, many deer and animals take shelter in that locality.

Among the rest are the rock-marten having a valuable dark-colored fur, known among trappers in those regions as "Black Cat." They seldom move by day, keeping concealed in trunks of trees or between the fissures of rocks. Owing to the uncertainty of finding one twice in a place, and their natural shyness, it is quite difficult to trap them. However, when they become pinched with hunger they will jump at the bait without hesitation.

A keen, strong steel trap is set and covered with snow, or leaves, directly under a drooping branch that the animal can reach by rearing; upon this is secured the bait, and in the effort to reach which it is pretty apt to step in the trap. Then comes a system of desperate maneuvers, and the only way to hold them is by having the trap chain attached to a small sapling that will spring and lift them off the ground. This sleek, fine-furred animal is about the size of a red fox, and, as David used to express it, "They're a sassy varmint to get holt-on."

As Mosher was going the rounds of his traps, last Wednesday week, he saw through the bushes ahead a terrible commotion under a large white birch, where a trap had been set. As he approached, a long, gaunt, tawny-colored, fierce-looking animal, whose wild scream upon the mountain side at night will send a thrill of horror to those who are safe in the cabin, sprang upon the lower limb of the birch, and bid defiance with gazing eyes. It was driven to desperation by hunger. Had David quietly backed out he could have enjoyed his supper of venison and pancakes. But no, he raised the old rifle and fired. In one-fourth of a York minute, Bill Stewart's exact time for skinning a Montezuma bull head, all the clothes upon him would not have made a bib for a China doll. He directly found himself beside a log, partly scalped, with his lower limbs looking as though they had been through a threshing machine, while at the same moment, with a spit and a scream, the panther disappeared up the mountain side. When he came up the panther was engaged in killing and devouring a marten which was caught in the trap, and his hunger being partly appeased was the means of the trapper crawling off with his life.

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Why it was Done.

Miss Julia Smith, of Huntington, N. Y., has given her story to a reporter in reference to the tarring and feathering of Charles G. Kelsey, about which much has been published, and the train of incident which led to it. For eight years she said this man had annoyed her and paid her the most offensive attentions. He began writing her letters, and for the first three years did nothing else. These foolish epistles were filled with Greek quotations and poetry. Then he began to watch for her in the street, dogging her from the village to her house, and brushing against her on the way. Several times he rang the bell and attempted to enter, but she always shut the door in his face. Becoming more persistent, he took to showing letters which he said she wrote to him, and the only time he was ever allowed in the house was once when her grandmother called him in to ask her before him if the letters were hers. She denied it and he did not repeat his assertions before her. He had intimated that his annoyance would cease if he was paid to keep away, but the family of Miss Smith, consisting of four women, resolved that he should not obtain a cent for his meanness. He spoiled excursions and church services for the young lady by appearing wherever he knew she should be, and wore a place bare under her window watching the house. For this the neighbors tarred and feathered him and she went out to see him after the act, not knowing what had been done; not to glory in his calamity, as had been charged in Court. She was asked to go out by the neighbors, and she wished to entreat him before witnesses to cease his persecutions.

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Courtesy.

Boys, do you ever think how much real courtesy will do for you? Some of the greatest men were ever cautious in this respect. When the Duke of Wellington was sick the last he took was a little tea. On his servant asking him if he would have it the Duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy are expressed by them! He who had commanded great armies, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do! What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers! They order so. That is ill-bred, and shows, to say the least, a want of thought. In all your home talk remember, "If you please." To all who wait upon or serve you, believe that "If you please" will make you better served than all the cross or ordering words in the whole dictionary. Do not forget three little words, "If you please."

"Speak gently; it is better far
To rule by love than fear."

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A DEVOTED wife in Rock county, Wis., made her husband a New Year's present of the tax receipt on his homestead. The money for it was taken from his vest pocket while he was asleep the Sunday before.

Canine Memory and Affection.

A Canandaigua (New York) correspondent writes to Our Dumb Animals as follows:

"A resident of this village had a Newfoundland puppy, a female, the playmate of his invalid son, who died about five years since. After the lad's death, nothing unusual was noticed in the conduct of the dog, until several months had passed, when it was discovered that she was in the habit of visiting her master's grave at least once or twice a week. She was then watched, and was seen to walk slowly around her owner's cemetery lot, in which were several graves, stopping awhile at each grave, and at last lying down on that of her young master, where she remained some time. Her owner lives near the cemetery, but not in sight of it. She was not seen to follow her master to his burial. Had she followed other visitors, and seen the dead buried, and so inferred the fate of her master? The frequent visits were continued about three years, but have since been more rare, especially since the erection of an iron railing around the grave. On a cold morning in winter, after a heavy fall of snow, the dog's tracks were seen leading to the grave."

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VARIETIES.

MR. BOOZER, of Lambertville, N. J., made Christmas presents to 1260 children. They weren't all his.

JOHN SMITH says nobody ever paid him much attention until he broke out of jail, and then he was much sought after.

"I HATE to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robbers said when the constable was chasing him and crying, "Stop thief!"

THE hide of the deceased elephant Romeo has been tanned. It contains 212 square feet of leather, about three-quarters of an inch thick.

SOMEBODY, who writes more truthfully than poetically, says: "An angel without money is not thought so much of now-a-days as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

WEDDING cards in Denver consist of the jack of diamonds and the queen of hearts, with the contracting parties' names thereon; if the bride's mother is living, the ten of clubs is inclosed.

A RURAL gentleman standing over a register in one of our stores, attracted general attention to himself by observing to his wife. "Mariar, I guess I'm going to have a fever, I feel such hot streaks a runnin' up my legs."

A CONNECTICUT sexton prevents the congregation from shifting about and changing seats by dexterously applying a gob of pitch to their persons as they enter the sanctuary. He says "the church is no place to fool around in."

A GEORGIA man who recently sent the Savannah News thirty cents for sample copies of the paper, put in one corner of the envelope: "To post Masters—Gents This letter contains money. Plees handel It with a pair of tongs."

A LOVER once wrote to a lady who had rejected him, saying that he intended to go "to some secluded spot and breathe away his life in sighs!" to which the lady replied by inquiring whether they were to be medium or large size. The man has not since been heard from.

THERE has been a terrific rise in prices at Rome. None but the long-pursed can this year afford a Roman winter. Furnished houses are nearly double last year's price, and apartment, which three years ago were procurable for $100 a month, now cost $160.

AN Atlanta wedding toast: "The bride: May the joys and pleasures of this happy New Year always attend you, and never be marred by the failure to sew the buttons on your husband's shirts, and may you never forget to pull at those already on to see that they will not break off."

IT is a singular fact that of the three engineers who had the contract for constructing the Mont Cenis tunnel, Someiller is dead, Grandis and Grattoni's insane. The cause of Grattoni's insanity is attributed by his physicians to an over-use of hair dye, strongly impregnated with mercury.

A DAVENPORT man, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the notice over his bell-pull: "Wood, $6 a cord; coal, 30 cents a bushel; gas dear and bad. Parties staying after nine o'clock will please settle quarterly. N. B.—A reduction made after popping, and the full amount added to the bridal douceur."

A GENTLEMAN on walking up a hill in England found a bit of iron dropped from some machine, and deposited it at the nearest cottage, observing that the owner of the iron might give the housewife something for restoring it. "Oh," said she, "I don't know that, hereabouts they are not very *givish*."

LADIES who are in the habit of smoking pipes when they go out sleigh-riding should take warning by the example of a Vermont dame and her daughter, who narrowly escaped being burned to death last week at Whitehall, a spark from the elder lady's pipe having set their vehicle on fire.

WHEN the Great American Idiot returns to this country we stand ready to wager the price of a new wig that he can't carry the American flag unmolested through the hunting-grounds of the Arizona Apaches. And if we lose, we will pay the wager with cheerfulness and alacrity.—[Cin. Enq.

THE notorious Cora Pearl has been exiled from France, because she provoked one of her admirers into shooting himself in her presence. It is rumored that she is coming to America to form an alliance with Mrs. Fair, and give pistol matinees, where those who are tired of life can get popped off for the moderate sum of 25c.

LADIES recently returned from Paris say that the latest style of ornament to wear with a necklace, is one of the old-fashioned miniatures painted on ivory and set in the old-fashioned red gold. Those who possess no such heirlooms are having them painted and set in as exact imitation as possible of the old style. These miniatures are quite large, but are very handsome and expensive, and fashion makes them the proper and suitable thing to depend from a ribbon or necklace.

A LADY in San Francisco recently opened a letter addressed to her husband and found therein a circular from a bogus currency firm, offering to send a large amount of counterfeit bills in exchange for a small amount of genuine coin. The lady was taken by the scheme, sent the money, and the next day was called upon by one of the swindlers, who, very much to her surprise and horror, she found to be a United States detective.

A RECENT writer believes there are only three things needed to bring about the millenium. First, a motive power to do all the work of steam but require no fuel; second, aerial navigation, by which geographical and political boundaries will be obliterated, and the whole world become one nation; and third, chemical food, to be made in the laboratory without either animal or vegetable substances, and produced so cheaply that want will be unheard of.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..............................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..............................E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 18 1872

FEARS of another conflagration in Northern Wisconsin are entertained. A great drouth exists and the swamps are all dry.

IT is stated that SINCLAIR, one of the contestants in the GREELEY will case, is considerably indebted to that estate, and without means to liquidate.

IT cost CALDWELL, the Kansas Senator, just twenty-two thousand dollars to get his competitor CARNEY to withdraw; $15,000 was paid to CARNEY and $7,000 for expenses.

THE *World* is surprised that when GEARY pardoned LISTER SMITH, he did not also send forth a brace of ruffians and pardon MARA too; but on further consideration it thinks that that has been left for the heroic HARTRANFT.

THE bill of Senator AMES proposing to do away with the distinctive organization of the four colored regiments and throw open the whole forty regimental organizations to the enlistment of negroes is raising a storm, particularly in army circles.

AN interview with Dr. DURANT, ex-President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, foreshadows that President GRANT is likely to be caught in the Credit Mobilier net. The Doctor says DODGE looked after his friend GRANT and that the Presidential party was not left out in the cold, which means something.

D. R. ANTHONY, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, has been before the CALDWELL Investigating Committee. He testified to having a conversation with CALDWELL last summer, in which the latter said his election as Senator cost him about $60,000. Had this CALDWELL been a poor devil and on trial for murder, the testimony already elicited would have hanged him a dozen times.

FROM present indications it would have been better for the State Treasurer had he not embarked in the newspaper business. Until he did so, he had the good will of the two leading organs—now one of them opens out on his schemes and denounces them as an honest journal should do. We are promised lively times ahead. Let the fight go on, the people will be benefitted thereby.

WE call attention to a communication in another column, in relation to "debt and taxation" as illustrated in Treasurer M'GEE's recent letter on the subject. We have no doubt Mr. BUCKALEW, to whom the letter was addressed, will devote his best energies to this important matter, as it will be in accordance with his settled convictions, which he eloquently and frequently discussed in the recent canvass for Governor, but was defeated by a candidate whose notions on finance were quite the reverse, but who was supported by Mr. M'GEE, with uncommon ardor.

A CLEAR case of wholesale bribery has been made out against CALDWELL, the new Radical Senator from Kansas. Judge SPRIGGS, formerly Treasurer of that State, has testified before the Senate committee that CALDWELL paid from $1,000 all the way to $5,000 for a vote. We may be somewwat particular, but we really think the man who purchased the votes of members of the Legislature as well as the miserable knaves who sold themselves should one and all be imprisoned for life. Talk as you please, this sort of thing is the very worst sort of treason, and is becoming alarmingly common under our present Radical dispensation.

IRON.

At a convention of Western workers in iron, held in this city on yesterday, committees were appointed to confer with the producers of Lake Superior and Missouri ores, and it was resolved to make no purchases for two weeks, when another meeting will be held. Several speeches were made deprecating the prices now asked, and declaring that if persisted in the members will draw their supplies from the East.

The Western Bar Iron and Nail Association also met, and re-affirmed the present card rates.

PHILADELPHIA THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE.

Among the amendments offered for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention, we notice one which will prove of great importance if adopted—the removal of the Legislature to Philadelphia. We have, for years, urged this project, and believe it will do more to attract a higher grade of men to our legislative Halls than anything else. We commend the proposition to the delegates from Western Pennsylvania, and feel assured when they have carefully considered the reasons for the change they will accord it a unanimous support.

REFORM, THE WATCH-WORD.

The people of Pennsylvania now have an opportunity, through the members of the Convention for amending the State Constitution, to institute material reforms, and they should have their minds aroused to their vital importance.

Of course, the new Constitution of the State will have to conform to the requirements of the United States' Constitution, which is paramount where conflict arises; but within this limit, there may be room for considerable improvement. So far as the national laws will permit, let our State Constitution inaugurate a more simple and a more economical State Government. If it be possible, let the Legislature and legislation be so arranged that they may be beyond the purchasing power of lobbyists and chartered monopolists. The great evil of Pennsylvania politics, and of Pennsylvania legislation, is their mercenary character. Votes and legislation are both too easily purchasable. Cannot the Convention devise a remedy for this?

Our legislation, our apportionment of voting districts, &c., are too strongly partisan; too much in the interest of party, and too little in the interests of the people. Is there no remedy for this? Can the Convention rise superior to the influence of party bias, and so order things that there may be a reasonable approach to fair representation throughout the State? We hope they can and will.

One of the great evils of our times are the numerous and daily augmenting wealthy corporations. A remedy in the Constitution should be so framed as to render them less harmless. The people should not suffer the existence of masters. Compel men to operate under general laws; leaving all free to act under such general limitations. Let the individuals of corporations established for money-making be held individually liable to the extent of their investment the same as individuals not incorporated.

Simplify the Government. Make it impossible for men in office to handle public money to their own personal advantage. Simplify the laws. Let common men be able to know whether they are acting according to law, or otherwise.

We have probably in the Convention to amend the Constitution, as fair a representation of our people as we could hope to get. There may be a strong party tinge therein, and it may be difficult for men wholly to divert themselves of party feeling; but here is a great opportunity for the constituents of our citizens of the second greatest State in the Union to do much to improve our State, county, township and municipal governmental systems. A true sense of their high obligations should lead Representatives to take an independent stand for reform and for the general good.

UNFAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Members of Congress appear surprised to find the country shocked at the developments in the Credit Mobilier affair. The guilty parties are covered with confusion in the exposure, and the certain condemnation which awaits them at the hands of their constitutents. Demoralization has not yet so far fastended upon the masses, as to permit their representatives, to use their public trusts for selfish ends, without a protest. During the heat of an excited political campaign, characterized by more than usual bitterness, a simple denial, which was promptly forthcoming, was deemed a sufficient answer. The charges against such men as COLFAX and WILSON, one occupying the second highest office in the United States, and the other a candidate for the same position, were considered as pure inventions by the Democratic press, and after the solemn denial by these gentlemen, of any knowledge or connection, directly or indirectly, with the stock in the Credit Mobilier, they attracted the sympathy and support of a large number of decent men who considered them wronged and much abused citizens. Although they profited by the tide, which set in their favor, they were not thus to escape. The sober, second thought of the people has been brought to bear, solemn oaths have been opposed to simple denials, facts take the place of assertion and they stand naked and exposed to the finger of scorn. They have been unfaithful public servants and must bear the consequences of their wrong doing.

LADIES' DRESSES.

From the fashion magazines we learn that the ladies of New York, and we presume elsewhere, are about to discard the long and sweeping trails and adopt the more neat, tasty and becoming short skirt. This movement should commend itself to ladies everywhere, and in no city more than Pittsburgh, where so many fine dresses are ruined by a few days promenading the muddy sidewalks. Husbands and fathers too, will have no less reason to feel gratified when they find they can save the price of several yards of material, heretofore used in sweeping the streets. The new Parisian costumes, we are told, are short enough to escape the ground, which must be acknowledged as one of the most sensible movements in that line ever instigated at the fashion metropolis. Opposition may be expected from ladies with large, ugly or crippled feet, but those not so afflicted, will no doubt, remember, "If you have a pretty foot, show it" and not be slow to adopt short skirts, particularly for street wear.

THE REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

It is announced in a special despatch to the *Gazette* that a movement is on foot to repeal the Local Option Law, before the time fixed for voting upon it in the spring. It is asserted that the liquor ring is on hand with money to purchase the repeal and will spend it freely to accomplish the object. In this they feel fortified by the position taken by Democratic members hitherto on the subject, and estimate them as committed to a repeal. We believe in this they will be mistaken. Notwithstanding the course of the Democratic members in the House and Senate, in voting as a unit against a sumptuary law and defending the right to manufacture and sell liquor in every form, how were they answered at the polls by these people? They banded together and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to overwhelm the Democracy and succeeded, and now they come pleading to this same Democratic party to save them. We want to see this Local Option Law submitted to the people as the only way of testing public sentiment, by which alone our Representatives should be governed, and not by the money of the whisky or any other ring. The Democracy of Clearfield county expressed their approbation of the law, and from what we can gather, the same verdict will be rendered in every Democratic county in the State. If Republicans want to repeal the law, let them do it, they have the control of the Legislature and the Executive and should not be afraid to accept the responsibility. We enter our protest against the repeal of the law until the voters of the State have an opportunity to say what they think about it.

THE confession of the Connecticut Borgia, Mrs. LYDIA SHERMAN, who has been sentenced to the penitiary at New Haven for life, is published, and is a fearful story of crime. The following are the main points:

Mrs. Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New Brunswick, N. J., on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio N. Sherman, at Derby, in 1871. She was also charged with murdering two of his children, but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and several of their children. The trial occurred in March, 1872, in New Haven, and was noticeable among poison trials for the very clear testimony of Prof. Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the first mentioned victim. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree—the jury united in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a reasonable doubt. Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby.

On the 28th of December she began her story to the jailor, Capt. Webster. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all. She is unable to remember dates with any accuracy; so that part of her narrative is vague. Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of 17 she joined the Methodist church, and at a love feast there she met Edward S. Struck, whom she subsequently married. Mr. Struck, in time, became a policemen at Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New York city. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave; he was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much, and weighed so on his mind that he became crazy, and had a softening of the brain. He then was discharged. When he recovered, it was only to be very feeble, physically, and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of hers suggested to her that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea and gave him some arsenic in his food, and she also, with some poison, killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares. She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after she went to Litchfield to live. Here she met one Dennis Hurlbut, and married him, but she didn't get along satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him. Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby named Horatio N. Sherman, who had plenty of money, and had lost his wife, and that by skilful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her; and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him. He had two small children, Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison, and did poison; but she did not plan to poison Sherman. She intended to employ the arsenic upon rats in her house as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New Haven, in Peck's drug store, with the first-mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of saleratus. Mr. Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put saleratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The saleratus and the arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the others. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger. It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable, according to her story, should be that for which she has been convicted.

The N. Y. *Herald* alludes to the execution of the negro CRAIG at Cumberland, Md., on Friday last, and says:

The crime of outraging female chastity in the South appears to be specially the province of the liberated negro. The manner in which the brutal wretch planned and carried out his designs upon the poor old lady shows how adroitly our colored citizens can leap into the vilest of crime known to the human mind.

THE Boston *Post* thinks that Mr. COLFAX was generous towards Mr. AMES, handing him five hundred dollars and saying no more about it.

For The Post:

Debt and Taxation.

The *Commercial* has published a letter from C. L. Magee, Esq., the City Treasurer, which is indeed a very note-worthy document. It is nothing less than an energetic protest against the loose, prodigal and tyrannical system of taxation which prevails, and against the reckless issue of Municipal and other bonds, which threaten to send our city (and many others in the State) into a fathomless abyss of financial ruin.

Now, Mr. Editor, I look upon this as the most amazing of the "new departures" of these sensational days. It is not alone the City Treasurer who has been converted to the healthful idea of economy in public expenditure, nor has he singly and suddenly become an advocate of restricting taxation. Mr. Magee is one of the most active if not one of the most influential members of the Radical Ring of this city. That he alone might have been smitten with remorse for the misdeeds of that unscrupulous but invincible combination, is possible. But it is very likely that he has written this remarkable letter—not "out of his own head"—but with the advice and consent of the Ring itself—and if so, the simultaneous revival of pure political sentiments in so many hardened hearts is little short of miraculous. And the publication of this wonderful "testimony" in the *Commercial* is also in keeping with the whole character of this most surprising demonstration. For the *Commercial* has always been an advocate of "Reform" in these and similar matters—we should have said a "sentimental" advocate. No paper in the country has uttered finer *sentiments* on these momentous matters of Taxation and Expenditure than has the *Commercial*. It is a very Joseph Surface of newspapers, which is always on the side of public virtue, and always found sustaining those who have no public virtue at all.

Before I go further, I ought in justice to say that the letter of the City Treasurer contains genuine truths and valuable suggestions—it portrays in forcible language the present and prospective state of our finances, and pleads with apparent earnestness for the limitation of taxes and of bonded indebtedness. If those who promulgated these views have not hitherto acted upon them, it is not because they have not been continually admonished in your paper, Mr. Editor, and your efforts and their repentance should certainly bear fruit. But you may well inquire if they indeed are uttering the genuine feelings of their hearts. If they are sincere, so much the better. If not, they are simply paying the long delayed tribute to those who have always held and supported the very same policy of this unexpected document. "Hypocrisy is the tribute that vice pays to virtue." "The devil can quote scripture to suit his purpose." And this manifesto of the Ring may only prove to be a blind to cover further raids upon the treasury or it may be a bid for leaderships in the Reform that *must* come, after they have had all the profit arising from the insane prodigality and reeking corruption that has ruled in the last ten years. I might liken the public to a good-natured stalwart rustic citizen, who has been made the victim of a gang of "confidence men." They have "gone through him," as the slang phrase is, leaving him, with little besides bogus checks and brass jewelry, for his good and hard earned money. But a second crowd of the same sort approaches Rusticus with intentions exactly the same as the first. He is supposed to have some little property left, and the flock of preying birds are after it. But there he stands, in smiling innocence, not knowing the dangerous character of either of the gangs who are besetting him. But the "early birds" who have absorbed nearly all he had, will not permit the later bandits to come near him at all. "Stand back!" they cry. "Don't attempt to plunder this man! We won't let these fellows, who, you can easily see, are rogues and sharpers, cheat you out of all you have!" And for this they claim the gratitude of their country friend. May not this illustrate the game which the Ring now means to play. They won't permit the people to be robbed any more, nor—find out exactly how much they have already been robbed of.

But while the Ring denounces in very proper terms, the iniquities and the dangers of our financial practices, they hint nothing of a needed reform to the matter of election morals. They have not found out (or rather will not disclose) that there has been any roguery or corruption in conducting elections. The astounding and unaccountable results of the City Election in 1871, and of the late state election, have not been thought worthy of even a passing notice, much less of investigation. Do they think that elections can and ought to go on as did these two last contests? Is the attention of the people to be withdrawn from the outrages upon the ballot-box altogether? Or is that whole subject to be continued exclusively in the hands of the Ring? Will they ever tell us truly "what they know" about declaring candidates elected who might not have had a majority of the votes cast? The information would be valuable. Will the Ring permit the City Treasurer to give his views and experience on that subject? Their stock of knowledge on the matter is doubtless ample.

Meantime let me repeat that I really rejoice at the publication of the Ring's article, which is signed by the City Treasurer directed to Mr. Buckalew, and printed in the pure *Commercial*,—a paper whose love of reform is only exceeded by its love of the flesh-pots of the Rings. It cannot but do good if the Ring will go on printing articles like these. They can *say* to the people. "Don't do as we have done, and as we are doing, but do as we *say*? Look upon us as mere finger posts at the cross roads pointing where we would like to lead but cannot lead. Stop issuing bonds for every thing and any thing—stop the terrible taxation—and then there will soon be nothing more to steal!" I would beg the people to take the Ring's advice in matter.

SENEX.

Destructive Fire!

Greenville, Pa., in Flames.

THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNED!

The Fire Still Raging with Unabated Fury.

CLEVELAND, January 15.—An extensive fire is now raging at Greenville, Pa. It commenced in the St. Charles Hotel, located in the heart of the village. Several large buildings and mills are already destroyed.

At midnight a general alarm was given. Meadville sent one of her fire companies by a special train. The fire is increasing. The loss cannot be estimated as yet.

CLEVELAND, January 16—2 A. M.—About thirty buildings have already burned down, and the flames are still raging.

The origin of the fire is not known. Can get no details.

[Greenville, Mercer county, contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, and is a manufacturing and railroad centre of considerable importance. The St. Charles Hotel, where the fire originated, is situated on Main street, in the very heart of the business portion of the town. The thirty buildings reported destroyed likely adjoin the St. Charles, and are mainly large brick stores. The calamity will fall heavily on that community, for only a year ago the opposite side of Main street was laid in ashes, and business had scarcely begun to recover from the effects of the disaster.—ED.]

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

pecial to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1873.

Standing Committees to be Announced on Wednesday.

The SPEAKER said the Standing Committees would be announced on Wednesday.

Senator GRAHAM is made Chairman of the Finance Committee, and is on the Committees on Banks, and on Vice and Immorality, to which latter all liquor bills will be referred; Railroads, Election Districts and Constitutional Reform.

Senator HUMPHREYS is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and is a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, Inland Navigation, Roads and Bridges and Accounts.

Bills in Order.

The SPEAKER promulgated the usual rule as to what bills were in order.

The Evans Swindle.

Mr. M'CLURE offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what measures are necessary to collect money from Geo. O. Evans.

Senate Officers.

eMr. MACLAY (Clarion) called up the solution increasing the number of Senate officers.

Mr. GRAHAM objected, and called the yeas and nays. Every Senator knew there was plenty of help now to do all the work.

The resolution was defeated—yeas, 10; nays, 12.

Senator Graham as a Reformer.

When the bills in place were reached, Mr. Graham said: "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a number of bills, and expect to be called upon to present many more during the present session, and I give notice now to Senators, and more particular to my constituents at home, that while I may consider it to be my duty to present all bills sent to me, yet the mere presentation by me of a bill does not commit me to its support. I regard a bill in nearly the same light as a petition, and shall feel as free to oppose any bill read in place by myself as if read by any other Senator."

The New Ring Organ.

He then read an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* company.

The corporators are: H. B. Swoope, Wm. M. Lyon, Henry Lloyd, Joseph Dilworth, C. H. Armstrong, J. McC. Creighton, Robert Dickson, George McClure, A. F. Dalzell, Wm. Phillips, C. W. Batchelor, Wm. Thaw, J. M. Brush, S. Harbaugh, J. H. Jones, James Verner, Jos. Walton, Wm. H. Brown, David Stewart and John Scott.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed.

New Bills.

Senator GRAHAM also read the following bills:

An act to prohibit the deposit of dead carcasses in rivers about Pittsburgh.

An act to authorize the erection of water works at Sewickley.

An act regulating public highways in Killbuck township. Also the school tax in same township.

An act to incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

A supplement to the laws relative to insurance companies.

Increasing the Governor's Salary.

Senator DAVIS called up the bill to increase the Governor's salary.

It was amended to $10,000 and passed.

JOINT CONVENTION.

All the morning hour was spent by both houses in joint convention, canvassing the votes on the Constitutional Amendment, making the office of State Treasurer elective.

They waded through a wilderness of figures, certified that the amendment was carried, and adjourned.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1873.

Standing Committee.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

The SPEAKER announced the Standing Committees.

New Bills.

Bills in place were then read as follows:

By Mr. RUTAN—Supplement to the local option law.

One Term—Direct Vote for President.

By Mr. M'CLURE—Joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requiring our members in Congress to vote for an amendment to the National Constitution in favor of one term, and electing the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people.

Bridging the Youghiogheny at McKeesport.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—A supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny bridge at McKeesport, giving the company the privilege of changing the height above high water mark.

Change of Name.

Also to allow the Safe Deposit Company of Wheatland to change their name to the Pennsylvania Savings Fund Company.

Consolidating Pittsburgh Wards for School Purposes.

Also a supplement to the act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Religious.

Also to unite into one congregation the congregations of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh and the Union Baptist Church, to be called the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Passed.

Miscellaneous.

By Mr. RUTAN—To cure the defects of ommissions in Sheriffs' deeds.

By Mr. McKINLEY—Supplement to the Soldiers' Orphans' School.

Also incorporating the Venango bridge at Oil City.

Also a joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—An act relative to the election of councilmen in Connellsville.

Mr. DELAMETER called up and had passed a supplement to the Mining and Manufacturing law to extend its provision to dealers in oil.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Message From the Governor.

A message from the Governor was received announcing the approval of various bills passed last session.

Increasing the Governor's Salary.

A message from the Senate reporting the passage of the bill increasing the Governor's salary to $10,000 was concurred in.

The "Evening Telegraph."

The Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* Company came to the House.

Mr. BALLANTINE moved the suspension of the rules and immediate consideration.

Messrs. ORVIS and BROCKWAY objected.

Under a call of the yeas and nays the bill went over and was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Contested Seats.

Mr. MITCHELL, (Tioga,) presented the petition contesting the seat of B. K. Koons, (Dem., Luzerne.)

Mr. DAILEY presented the petition of John E. Faunce contesting the seat of John R. Ash, (Rep., Phila.)

Petitions contesting seats of Peter Quigley, Patrick De Lacy, E. P. Kisner, (Dems., Luzerne,) were also presented, and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening fixed for drawing all the Committees.

Standing Committees to be Announced To-day.

The House Committees will be announced in the morning.

Speaker ELLIOTT has given a larger representation to Allegheny than ever before.

New Bills From Allegheny County Members.

The Allegheny House delegation have the following additional business to present when the bills in place will be called on Thursday.

Mr. YOUNG—An act to repeal the law relative to Jury Commissioners for Allegheny county.

By Mr McCORMICK—To repeal an act relative to the election of School Directors in the city of Pittsburgh.

An act relative to the callection of collateral inheritance tax.

An act authorizing the Birmingham Passenger Railway to extend their track.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—An act to repeal an act relative to the building of bridges in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

By Mr. BALLANTINE—Supplement to the fee bill.

By Mr. NEWMYER—Supplement to the Wildwood avenue act.

An act to incorporate the St. Franciscus Hospital.

Supplement to the Mt. Oliver Incline Plain Company charter.

By Mr. RAMSEY—An act creating the office of Civil Engineer and Supervisor for the County of Allegheny.

EVENING SESSION.

Drawing Committees for Contested Seats.

The House met at 7:30 to draw committees on contested seats. Two Democrats, Messrs. Beach, (Mifflin,) and Greenawalt, (Westmoreland,) were absent. The first committee drawn was that of Waddell against Koons, (Dem.,) sitting member from Luzerne.

Mr. Simonton, of Dauphin, appeared as counsel for the contestant, and Senator Frank Collins, of Luzerne, for Koons, the sitting member, and counsel were accepted without challenge.

The Committee drawn in this case consists of Messrs. Strock, Lamon, Porter, Albright and McCullough (Philadelphia), Henry (Cambria), Wilcox (Erie), Ballantine and Ramsey (Allegheny), all Republicans.

They were immediately sworn in and appointed Thursday at three o'clock for the first meeting.

The Faunce vs. Ash Committee was drawn next.

Col. McClure appeared as consul for the contestant, and Senator Elisha W. Davis for John Ash the setting member.

After all the names had been called, McClure raised the point that the names which had been accepted by both parties could not be stricken off by the contestants or setting member.

Quite a discussion followed between Speaker Elliott and Senator McClure on this point.

The chair ruled by reading the extract of the law, and the Senator submitted.

This second Committee consists of Messrs. Welsh, Jones, Prizer, Hauck, Oliver, Berkholder, Allison, of Washington; Newmyer, of Allegheny. Eight Republicans and one Democrat.

At half past eleven, the clerk called the roll for the selection of the third Committee, that of DeLacy, of Luzerne, but there was no quorum present, and the House adjourned.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

January, 13, 1873.

John A Logan Rises to Explain.

Mr. LOGAN in a personal explanation concerning the charges in the Chicago *Tribune* on the 12th of July last, that his sudden conversion to the Administration was due to the appointment of a relative, a namesake, as agent to disburse an appropriation of $500,000 for the Teton Sioux Indians, said he had made known nothing of the appointment until he came before the Senate, and then he had no more to do with it than any other Senator; that no nomination or relative of his had been appointed to any office connected with Indian Affairs, or to any government office at his request or by his influence, during Grant's administration, except in one instance, long before the date of the Teton Sioux appropriation, but a relative of his name, John Logan, had received office when the administration came into power, and had been removed by Grant. In confirmation of this statement, Mr. Logan had read by the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that no person named Logan had been appointed to any office in connection with the Teton Sioux matter, nor had any appointment been asked.

Exempting Mineral Land from the Mining Tax.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill exempting mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operations of the mining act of May 10, 1872.

Unsurveyed Lands in States.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in relation to the number of lakes and other bodies of water which have not been included in the surveys of the public land in the States.

The Postal-Telegraph Schemes.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice that on Monday next he would move to proceed with the postal-telegraph bill.

Agricultural College.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of Agricultural colleges. He offered a substitute for the bill providing that the proceeds of the sales of 500,000 acres of lands at $1.25 per acre shall be appropriated to each State and Territory having such a college as contemplated in the bill.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to change or limit the operation of the homestead pre-emption laws.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill would give away over $34,000,000. He also expressed a doubt as to the

Constitutionality of the Bill.

The distribution was not to be in proportion to the population, but upon the plan which would give Arizona, for instance, with only 17,000 inhabitants, as much as would be given to Ohio or New York. The original act establishing Agricultural Colleges had been a great disadvantage to the Western States. The financial condition of the Nation at this time was not such that it could afford to give away for chimerical prospects, the whole proceeds of the public lands for the next ten years.

Mr. MORRILL said that Mr. Sherman was mistaken in his statements, and that the greatest interest was felt in this bill by mechanics and farmers throughout the country.

Mr. THURMAN said that there was no Constitutional power in Congress to distribute the public money in a manner so unequal as to give three hundred thousand people in a sparsely settled State the same amount as to the four million and a half of people in the State of New York. But even if it were Constitutional and just, it would be impolitic to make such distribution. The bounty of the nation should be distributed either according to population, or to those localities

Where it is Most Needed

Massachusetts, for instance, could more easily establish and maintain an agricultural department in connection with one of her existing colleges, without a dollar of public aid, than Texas could do with the aid of three million dollars.

Mr. THURMAN said also that he had little confidence in these agricultural colleges, and did not believe they had been so successful as their friends represented.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that it was necessarily just to distribute aid for educational institutions, in proportion to the population. The benefits of the colleges of New England were open to and enjoyed by the people of the whole country.

Mr. THURMAN said it was true that youths from other States had gone to be educated at Yale and Harvard in the past, and did yet to a less extent, but this bill contemplated the erection of a college in each State for the education of its own people.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the proceeds of public lands were to be

Appropriated for Education,

they ought not to be confined to Agricultural and mechanical schools. A better use of the money would be to apply it to the support of the common schools, especially in the Southern States.

Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) having remarked in the course of the debate that Mr. Sherman could not conceal his contempt for agriculture, Mr. SHERMAN said in reply that the remark was

Absurd.

and that he represented more farmers than were to be found in all New England.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to support the common schools.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said that there had been nothing done in Connecticut for thirty years, which contributed so much to elevate the standard of education in the common schools as high as a school or college established under the act of 1862, and expressed the opinion that the effect of this bill, if passed, would be beneficial to the common schools everywhere.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 32.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment permitting Nevada to establish a mining school instead of an agricultural college.

Mr. THURMAN moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Lost—11 to 16.

Pending further action, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pacific Railroad Companies.

The House refused to table the bill by Mr. Hibbard (N. H.) repealing the act by which the goveanment has to pay the Pacific railroad companies half of the transportation charges.

The vote on tabling was—yeas 12, nays 163.

By Mr. HIBBARD—Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes instead of requiring action by Congress.

By Mr. HOOPER—To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salary of its officers, and establish a system of appointment in the civil service in Washington. The bill was prepared by J. H. Saville, of the Treasury Department.

Also to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. MYERS—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for consolidating the public debt and the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government.

By Mr. HOUGHTON—To provide for the increase of National bank notes and for the organization of National banks without circulation.

By Mr. ORR—For three bridges over the Big Sioux river between Dakota and Iowa.

Br. Mr. McCRARY—For the removal of the charge of desertion of soldiers who agreed to join the enemy to escape from Southern prisons and who never actually bore arms against the United States.

By Mr. DUELL—To abolish the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks.

Also, for the purchase of the original painting known as "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

By Mr. HILL—To equalize the newspaper postage.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For the census of the various Indian tribes.

By Mr. MOREY—To aid in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. COBURN—To simplify the accounts of disbursing officers.

Also, to limit the time for the presentation and decision of claims for commissary stores.

Also, to repeal the law that prohibits persons in the military service from obtaining royalties on inventions.

Also for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder and proving ground at suitable points east of the Allegheny Mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

Proposed Impeachment of Judge Durell.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquiry into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether in the opinion of the Committee he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling the organization of the Government of the State of Louisiana usurped jurisdiction not vested in the said District Court by the constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing the impeachment of the said Edward H. Durell, if, in the judgment of the committee he has abused his judicial functions by such usurpation of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with the constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without further action till next Monday.

The Iron Clad Oath.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law for the iron clad test oath. Lost—yeas, 123; nays, 66, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Louisiana Muddle.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election and report whether there is any legal government there, and if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise authority, which should be recognized by Congress, with power to take testimony in Washington and Louisiana and to send for persons and papers.

Pending a vote the rules were suspended to allow the hours of debate.

Mr. SHELDON opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. He said that it was due to the President of the United States, who had been attacked for his action in the matter; it was due to Judge Durell, and it was due to the Republicans of that State and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there, the masses of the people of both parties were entirely innocent of them.

Mr. ELDRDGE—I suggested that Judge Durell did not claim to be acting as United States Judge, but as

Vice-Regent of Almighty God.

sitting to dispense justice.

Mr. SHELDON—He is a United States Judge, neverthelees; I do not say whether he has done right or wrong; I pass no opinion on his action. If right, let him be vindicated; if wrong, let him abide the consequences of his act. I, therefore, propose this investigation in no party spirit, but in the spirit of peace and good Government.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would not be closed before the close of Congress, and that the proper course would be the passage of the bill now pending before the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a commission charged with having a new and fair election in the State of Louisiana. He argued that neither the Warmoth nor the Pinchback governments had any legal standing.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied to Mr. Butler's argument, and supported the resolution. Before Congress could take the ground that there was no State government in Louisiana, it would be necessary to turn out the men now sitting as Senators and Representatives from that State.

Mr. BULTER—The State had a government when they were admitted.

Mr. ABMSTRONG—But their office ceases as soon as the State government ceases.

Mr. KERR remarked that Mr. Butler's proposition was not only untenable, but monstrous. No one could deny that Louisiana had a constitution that was republican in form. It had been organized under constitutional direction, and the Republican party

Should Not Go Back So Soon on its Own Offering.

It had been made by the people of Louisiana, arter a manner. It had not been overthrown by the people of Louisiana. It had been everthrown alone by the lawless conduct of one man, aided by many others of equally bad and revolutionary character and infamous purpose, and that one man was an officer of the Federal Government, and not of State Government at all. It was a Judge of the United States District Court in Louisiana, who, without one single scintilla of legal rights or authority, undertook to step in between the people of Louisiana, and the result of the legal and constitutional election held in that State, and to put it in the power of a combination and clique, there to take control of the State Government by

Overruling the Popular Will

They all know that the infamous Pinchback governmens was not elected by the people of Louisirna, and did not claim to have been so elected. It was for the purpose of setting aside the judgment of the people that that infamous Judge gave the hand of the Federal power to a combination of lawless men. It had been stated by Mr. Sheldon that this investigation was due to the President of the United States and to Judge Durell, which meant that the object was to whitewash those men who had interposed lawlessons to ovorthrow a rightful and constitutional and regular government of a State. He, (Kerr,) was opposed to all such whitewashing propositions.

Mr. DAWES—What remedy does the gentleman propose.

Mr. KERR—The remedy is as clear to me as the light of the sun. It consists alone in the Federal Government keeping its hands of lawless power off the people of Louisiana and suffering them to go on in the exrrcise of their own powers under the Constitution in reorganizing and establishing order in their own State.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.,)—Suppose the Presidential election had turned on the vote of Louisianna, would we not have civil war in every State of the Union.

Mr. KERR—I do not see any necessity for civil war arising out of these Louisiana troubles, except for these lawless interference. It is true that if this lawless interference had not taken place, first on the part of the Federal Judiciary in Louisiana, and then on the part of this administration, the electoral vote of Louisiana would not be cast for Grant. But now what is the remedy? Take off this lawless power and give back to these people the the right to control their destinies within the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the resolution, arguing that there were no less than five Committees in the two Houses that had jurisdiction over the question, viz: The Ku Klux Committee, the Select Committee sent last winter to Louisiana, the two Election Committees, and the Judiciary Committee. He argued against the resolution saying that something should be left to time, the great healer; that Louisiana should be left to take care of herself and that Congress should be done with the everlasting question of reconstruction, and let them reconstruct themselves somewhat. If they cant have peace, let them have trouble. He wouldn't care if some of those violent rascals down there

Cut each Other's Throats.

Mr. COX supported the resolution desiring no *exparte* statement by the Executive, but both sides of the question, so that Congress might determine the proper course.

Mr. POLAND argued that the question was a mere election contest and purely of a judicial nature. One side had got a decision in its favor, and it was not for him to say whether it was right or wrong. It was the duty of the Executive to prevent civil war and anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. HALE supported the resolution, arguing that the carpet-bag governments had

Brought Disgrace Upon the Republican Party,

and might have brought defeat upon it, but for other overpowering considerations. The Republican party would be held responsible in the future, if anarchy and corruption prevailed in the Southern States, and, therefore, he wanted solemn and fundamental action.

Mr. BINGHAM sustained and Mr. Scofield opposed the resolution.

Mr. DAWES opposed the resolution, stating that he was more troubled with existing facts than with any effort to search after others. The Constitution imposed on the Executive the duty of recognizing when there was a conflict in a State which of the two was the government *de facto*, not *de jure*, and Congress was not to set up by enactment one set of officers, but to decide on its part who were the *de facto* officers. The question who were the *de jure* officers should be left to the State courts. Thus far the President had acted in conformity with his duty.

Mr. SHELLABARGER endorsed Mr. Dawes' views, and Messrs POLAND and ELDRIDGE those of Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Garfield offered as a substitute a resolution referring the President's message on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress.

Adopted.

Pacific Railroads Again.

On motion of Mr. HIBBARD the rules were suspended to allow this proposition in reference to Pacific Railroads to be in order as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved a suspensin of the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment to the same bill a proposition directing the Attorney General to institute suit in equity against the Pacific Railroad Companies to ascertain whether they are in default to the Government.

Without a vote the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1873.

The Greenback Reissue.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, made the minority report on the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States Treasury notes in place of any portion of the $44,000,000 retired and cancelled under the act of 1866.

The report was ordered to be printed with the majority report submitted yesterday by Mr. Sherman.

The Patent and Copyright Laws.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) introduced a bill to amend the patent and copyright laws. The bill provides for the amendment of section 86 of the patent and copyright laws of July 8, 1870, by adding thereto the following:

In the construction of this act the words "cut," "print" and "engraving" shall be restricted to periodical illustrations, and no label designed to be used upon any article of manufacture shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered as a trade mark or design for manufacture, and the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical pubication on which copyright is or may be desired. Referred.

Southern Railroad Companies.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle all the pending claims of the government against Southern railroad companies. Referred.

Amending the National Banking Act.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following original bill:

A bill to require National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency Act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that all National Banks, which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock as required by law, and all National Banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, be required to pay the deficiency in capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such association upon the notification of the Comptroller of the Currency until otherwise notified by him; and if such banks fail to pay up their capital stock and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association according to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the National Currency act.

Section 2, That section 57 of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: "And provided further that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding in any State, county and municipal court.

Section 3, That all banks not organized and transacting business under the National Currency act, and all persons, companies or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers or saving institutions are prohibited from using the work "National" as a portion of the name or title of such, bank, corporation, firm or partnership, and every such bank, corporation or firm which shall use the word "National" as portion of their corporate title or partnership name, six months after the passage of this act shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day thereafter, in which such words shall be employed as aforesaid, as part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action at any court having jurisdiction.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

The Calendar

was then taken up, and the following bills passed:

To confirm the title of L. Gregnon to the land at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

To provide a building for a custom house and postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee.

The Senate then adjourned.

FOREIGN.

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Ceremonies.

LONDON, January 15.—More than twenty-five thousand people witnessed the remains of Napoleon while lying in state. Queen Victoria was represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney and the Lord Chamberlain. The Sheriffs of London and Edinburgh sent condoling messages to Eugenie. There are immense crowds at Chiselhurst to see the funeral, and a thousand police guard the road. The bells are tolling, and flags are at half-mast.

Though the funeral procession was to move at ten o'clock this morning, the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the ex-Emperor, and also the deputation of Paris workmen, who were to head the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore immortelles in their coats and carried wreathes of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the imperial arms surmounted by the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse.

The procession moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order: First, a man bearing a tri-color, borne on an ash stick cut at the last moment before the cortege moved, then a deputation of workingmen from Paris, the Chaplain's family, bearing a golden crucifix, a hearse drawn by eight horses, then the mourners, who numbered eight hundred, all included. The Prince Imperial uncovered, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Rouher and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, priests and others. The Prince Imperial was very pale.

The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with immortelles. There was no sermon at the Chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang a requiem mass, assisted by Father Goddard and all the Chaplains who were at the Tuilleries during the reign of Napoleon. The organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, with his choir, conducted the musical portion of the services. The remains were deposited in the Sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France. The procession was very long.

One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him soil dug from the garden of the Tuilleries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chiselhurst.

Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

Commemorative Services.

ROME, January 15.—The funeral services for the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were held in this city to-day. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chiselhurst, was present.

MILAN, January 15.—The funeral obseques of the late ex-Emperor of France were celebrated in this city to-day, and participated in by an immense crowd of people. The Mayor and prefect and troops stationed in this city also took part in the ceremonies.

BUCHAREST, January 15.—Funeral services for Napoleon were held in all the churches throughout the country to-day. The Roumanian Court will go into mourning for the late ex-Emperor.

SPAIN.

The Premier Denies Having Received a Note From Secretary Fish on the Subject of Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, January 15.—The Cortes reassembled to-day. In the Congress, or lower branch, Senor Sola inquired of the government whether it was true that notes had passed between the government of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery.

Senor Zorilla, President of the Council, in reply, said he was glad to have an opportunity to make a parliamentary denial of such assertion, and firmly declared that no communications have been exchanged between the governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery.

He further stated that he had instructed Admiral Polo De Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington to deny that the Spanish Government had received any notes from Secretary Fish upon this question. The Government was unaware of the existence of a note from any foreign Government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such a character to Minister Sickles, the latter had not communicated it to the Government of Spain. The Government obeying its own conscience had presented a bill in Cortes for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico, and no foreign pressure whatever had been brought to bear in the matter.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REFORMATORY MEASURES PRESENTED.

Tuesdays Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1873.

The members of the Constitutional Convention reassembled at noon, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith in the chair.

Prayer was made by Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.

A communication was presented from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, inviting the members of the Convention to visit and inspect the hall and property of the Society. Accepted.

A petition was received from the citizens of Susquehanna county, asking for the insertion of a

"Local Option" Clause.

By Mr. Wherry—To improve the management of county jails, by separating the office of Sheriff from that of warden or keeper of said county jails.

By Mr. Walker—Resolution that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire and report whether a provision should not be incorporated into the Constitution compelling all Railroads Companies, incorporated by the laws of the State, to carry freight from any point of the State to any other point either within or beyond the limits of the State, at the same rate per mile that similar freights are transported over said road from any point beyond the State.

And also to inquire and report whether a provision should not be inserted prohibiting the President, Directors, Managers or officers of any road incorporated by this State, or by any other State or states, from being interested, either directly or indirectly, in cars for the transportation of freight upon or over said roads whereby freight is shipped, bonded or transported in the cars of the company.

Mr. M'Knight—A resolution as to the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to establish

The Legal Rate of Interest

at seven per cent.

Mr. Hay—That there shall be one alderman in each city and borough, and one for every ten thousand inhabitants therein up to one hundred thousand, and one for every additional fifteen thousand. When the population of any city or borough entitles it to more than one alderman, districts of as nearly equal population as may be, without dividing the wards, shall be established by law, in each of which districts but one alderman shall reside and hold office.

Aldermen shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers, as heretofore, except as the same may be hereafter modified, altered or enlarged by law; and shall receive compensation, which shall not be diminished during their term of office, and which shall be determined and paid by the city or borough in which such aldermen hold office.

They shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, but only upon the previous recommendation of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which is situated the city or borough wherein they are to reside and serve.

They shall hold office for seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, and recommendations to the Governor for such appointment shall first be made at the last terms of said courts, which shall be in the year 1874; provided that the terms of Aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall not be hereby affected.

By Mr. De France—That the Committee on the Declaration of Rights be requested to inquire into the propriety of making section 6 of the Declaration of Rights read in substance as follows: That the trial by jury in all criminal cases, whether the cases existed as such in 1776, or were created since, or may be in the future, shall be as heretofore, and the right remain inviolable, except in cases triable before Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Barclay—For the indictment and trial of persons charged with the commission of any felony in any county other than that in which the offence was committed, whenever owing to prejudice or any other cause, an impartial grand or petit jury cannot be empaneled in the county in which the offence was committed.

By Mr. Ewing—That the Auditor-General furnish this Convention information relative to the amount of

Capital Stock of all the Railroad

and canal companies in the State and their indebtedness; also the amount of capital stock and indebtedness of other corporations doing business in this State; also the valuation for taxation of the real and personal property in the several counties of the commonwealth.

Taxation.

Br. Mr. Niles—That all taxation shall be equal; and also to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law discriminating against and property in taxation for general purposes.

By Mr. Bradsley—To prohibit any city, county, borough, township, or any corporate bodies, deriving their existence from the public, to issue warrants of any certificates of indebtednes of any character whatever, for any sum beyond the amount already provided for by taxation.

By Mr. Campbell—That all officers elected by the people to lucrative or renumerative offices shall be paid by stated salaries, and shall in no instance receive, for their own use, profit or compensation, any fees whatever.

Incorporation of Cities, &c.

By Mr. Guthrie, of Allegheny—That every incorporated city shall be governed by a Mayor and a Select and Common Council, in whom the Legislative power thereof shall be vested. The Mayor, whose term of office shall be for three years shall be the Chief Executive officer, and shall have a qualified vote on the acts and ordinances passed by Councils. He shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed. He shall be a salaried officer, and not entitled to any fees or perquisites, and shall not exercise any judical functions, civil or criminal.

No city charter now existing or hereafter enacted shall be altered or repealed except by act of the General Assembly, accepted by two-thirds of the members of the Select and Common Councils, and by a majority of the qualified voters of the city on the next annual municipal election after acceptance by the City Councils.

No public commission shall be created for any city, with power to fill vacancies, to raise money by loan, to levy taxes or execute police or municipal functions.

No money shall be borrowed by the city for a term of years, unless by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. Nor shall any city increase its permanent debt to an amount exceeding twenty per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property within its corporate limits; but temporary loans for a period not greater than one year, and in amount not exceeding at any time ten dollars for each taxable inhabitant of the city, may be made by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. The Sinking Fund shall be inviolably pledged for the redemption of the permanent loans of the city. No member of the City Councils or of any of the departments of the city shall at the same time hold any other office under the city, county State or, United States.

Cities containing fifty thousand inhabitants or more may elect three citizens thereof, to act as Police Commissioners for three years, salaries to be fixed by Councils, and who, with the Mayor, shall constitute a Board of Police, and appoint a Superintendent and other officers and policemen, having also the power to remove for cause any member of the force; the Superintendent to be removed from office on recommendation of the Select Council.

By Mr. Hemphill—All State officers shall be paid in salaries for their services, which shall be fixed by the Legislature, and shall be neither increased nor decreased during the term for which the person is elected or appointed; excepting in cases of appointment or election, during good behavior or for life, when the salaries may be subject to Legislative revision once in every ten years.

The Legislature shall require all State officers in receipt of fees to make quarterly returns to the proper office, together with an itemized account of the same made under oath.

Mr. Wetherill presented a memorial from the Citizens' Municipal Reform Convention. (The document is lengthy, and has already been printed.)

By Mr. Hunsicker—That this Convention accepts the mode provided by section 4 of the act of Assemby affirmed April 11, 1872, entitled: An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, for the submission of the proposed amendments to the Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection.

By Mr. Worrell—Whenever a judicial position shall be created by act of Assembly, such position shall be filled in the first instance by election by the people, and not by appointment.

Election Days.

The Convention at this point resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed by the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representations. The proposed amendment provides that:

SEC. —.—The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November; but the Legislature may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of each House consenting thereto.

SEC. —.—All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for a regular term of service, shall be held on the third Monday of March.

Mr. McAllister, of Centre county, spoke in favor of the amendment, saying that the object thereof was to prevent colonization and repeating, since nearly all the States hold their general elections on the first Tuesday of November.

Mr. Darlington, of West Chester, opposed the amendment.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Parsons, of Lycoming, to strike out the provision relative to a change by the Legislature.

Mr. J. Alex. Simpson favored the proposed amendment, and objected to the striking out of the latter part of the first section. He hoped the day would come when all the States would hold their elections on the same day. The holding of State elections on different days had given rise to repeating, colonization and fraud by both parties, and said fact was plainly developed at the last election for Governor in this State.

Mr. Wm. E. Littleton advocated the proposed amendment as presented by the Committee, and stated that such an amendment, if adopted, would result in a saving to the city of Philadelphia of $35,000 annually in the way of election expenses.

Mr. Church, of Meadville, moved to amend by striking out all after the word November and insert: "Provided that if the Congress of the United States should by law fix a different day for the election of President and Congressmen, the Legislature may by law change the day for such general election in conformity with the day fixed by Congress."

Mr. Parsons then withdrew his amendment.

Geo. M. Dallas advocated the original proposition, and also the proposition of Mr. Church.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh saw no remedy in the proposed amendment, but thought it was to be reached through the Civil Service law. It would cause no political advantage to secure a dead uniformity in such a matter. He was earnestly opposed to the amendment, and did not desire that the State election should be held at the dictation of Congress.

Upon a vote being taken upon Mr. Church's amendment it was lost.

The first section, as reported from the Committee, was then adopted.

On motion,

The Committee then Arose and

asked leave to sit again.

The request of the Committee was agreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Hall Stanton that the Committee of the Whole sit again on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. Not agreed to.

A motion that the Committee sit again to-morrow, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., was agreed to.

The Committee on Printing reported a contract made and entered into by the Convention with Wm. W. W. Harding for furnishing paper.

The contract was approved.

CASUALTIES.

Attempted Incendiarism.

BOSTON, January 4.—Last evening a fire was set under the stairway of a tenement building, whereby all means of escape was cut off, but fortunately it was discovered in time for the inmates, consisting of two families, with three children each, to escape.

Destructive Fire at Cadiz, Ohio.

CADIZ, O., January 15.—A fire occurred at this place this morning at three o'clock, destroying four large buildings on Main street, in the very centre of the business portion of the town. The loss on buildings and goods is estimated at $40,000; the total insurance on the property destroyed amounts to about $20,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

Valuable Portion of the Late Edwin Forrest's Library Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—A fire occurred this morning at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in this city. A portion of the library was destroyed, including nearly all his valuable Shaksperian collection; the famous original copy of Shakspeare was consumed. It was published in 1623, and valued at $5,000. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery containing the painting and art collection was not injured. The fire originated from a defective flue. The loss is from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Relations with the United States Becoming Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A special Washington dispatch says the Spanish Minister states that the misunderstanding referred to in Fish's letters to Sickles of October 9, published yesterday, has been removed, and the relations between the two governments are now quite friendly. The system of gradual emancipation adopted by Spain has already released fifty thousand slaves in Cuba, and the law is being faithfully carried out.

Another special states that the reply of the Spanish government was courteous, and gave assurance that our friendly relations shall not be interrupted, as the party now in power in Spain believes itself strong enough to pursue the policy of emancipation, and will make all efforts to that end. One result of our remonstrance has been an order for the restoring of one of the estates seized by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The correspondence has been quite vigorous since November 1st, mainly by telegraph.

Anti-Slavery Demonstration.

MADRID, January 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession, with three bands and twenty banners, passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Turtula and Progressista clubs and the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. The ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans, and a considerable number of negroes took part in the demonstration.

The Carlist troubles in the north continue, but a patriotic spirit has been aroused among the people. Volunteer bands are organizing for service against the insurgents, and the inhabitants of villages, of their own accord, assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectively resisted the approach of Carlist bands. The volunteer battalion in this city is being mobilized for service in the field.

The King has signed concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba by way of the Canaries and Teneriffe.

Reported Carlist Reverses—A Protest Against Abolition.

MADRID, January 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Freyola, and Palloc, a prominent Federalist, have been killed by the Government troops.

The reported death of the Carlist chief Castello is confirmed this afternoon.

A Carlist band, roaming through Valencia, encountered the troops yesterday. After a short engagement, the former were dispersed with the loss of thirty-two killed and thirty prisoners.

The anti-Porto Rico Reform League of this city have signed a protest against the passage of the Emancipation bill. Admiral Topete and Senor Bologuer refused to sign the protest.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Crown Lands in Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., January 11.—In the Provincial Parliament last night the Commissioner for the Crown lands stated that the Ontario Government still owned 5,700 square miles of timber lands in the Ottawa region, estimated to be worth twenty-five million dollars.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, CA., January 11.—The fourteenth of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion government and the Pacific Railway Company.

The Minister of Justice held an examination yesterday in relation to matters which have been the subject of enquiry by the Commission now sitting in Washington, principally the matter of the St. Albans' raid.

A Tour of Discovery.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., January 11.—Professor Macand returned from the tour to the Pacific coast. His discoveries are said to be of incalculable value to the Government.

ENGLAND.

Emigration in 1872—Failures of Manchester Cotton Operators.

LONDON, January 12.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners of that city had failed.

A New Phase in the Tichborne Suit.

LONDON, January 11.—Guilford Onslow George Whalley, a member of Parliament, appeared in the Court of the Queen's Bench on the 20th inst., for having in speeches delivered in St. James' Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will commence on the 23d of April.

FRANCE.

Another Faction in the Assembly.

PARIS, January 12.—The members of the "Left," who seceded last week, will not join the "Right," as was reported, but will form a distinct group in the Assembly under the title of Conservative Republicans.

The New Minister to the Vatican.

PARIS, January 12.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican in place of Bourgoing, resigned.

INDIA.

Trouble With the Porte.

CALCUTTA, January 12.—The relations between the Porte and the Dependency of Lahsa have become threatening, and is producing an excitement among the British Indian interests on account of the trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

GERMANY

"A New Catholic Creed."

BERLIN, January 12.—The *Post*, in an article evidently inspired by the government, says the proclamation in the Dogma of Papal Infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as the members of other new religious societies.

RUSSIA.

On a Matrimonial Mission.

LONDON, January 12.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Observer* says: Count Schouvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a prince, whose name is not given, and a daughter of the Czar.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at ten o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McCombs' counsel.

The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, who has been subpoenaed to bring the books of the Credit Mobilier, saying that on account of

The Sickness of His Wife

he did not expect to be here before next week.

Henry C. Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees under Mr. Ames, made a contract with Geo. A. Kennedy as bookkeeper.

Charles Neilson, son-in-law of Hon. Jas. Brooks, has been subpoenaed.

McComb said that in his clear judgment it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything that Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane. Witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between

Alley and Brooks

about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 5th of March, 1868. The understanding of witness was that said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks' son-in-law Neilson. Brooks had secured one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant December 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for seven thousand dollars and his draft for three thousand dollars, maturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid January 20th, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for seven thousand dollars, he received or had given to his son-in-law, two hundred shares of Union Pacific railroad stock and $5,000 first mortgage bonds in addition to one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and that between the 26th of December and the eighth of January, Brooks received $6,000 more Union Pacific railroad stock, being about 370 per cent. on the one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Witness had

Refreshed his Memory

about these facts, by examining the books of Thomas C. Durant. Brooks was appointed Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad October 3d, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock. Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterwards.

Mr. McCrary asked whether witness knew that Brooks had paid for the stock.

Witness replied that he did not see Brooks make payment, the entries in Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his private secretary, and which entries witness saw on Durant's books.

Witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of one hundred shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares.

McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here, and the difficulty of procuring them.

Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia, sent there by direction of the Court, and were not in Ham's hands at present.

McComb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dillon, attested by Ham, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands but one cash book, one general ledger, and one letter book of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here unless specially ordered.

The Chairman requested McComb to make a list of

Such Books as He Wanted.

McComb said he would do so.

The chairman said that being desirous of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as practicable, he would ask for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Alley said that the books were in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself.

Judge Black—Then the statement which was made that they cannot be produced was manifestly

False.

Alley repeated that he saw them in Philadelphia in McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in court.

The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the Committee.

Judge Black again, referring to the affidavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or a lie about those books.

Alley, replying, said he would not accuse anybody of lying, but he had only stated what he knew. Had seen the books himself.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning.

During the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier Committee, McComb said he had

A Letter from Crane,

Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read.

The Chairman remarked that as they were going to have Crane before the committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time. The letter is as follows:

NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,
December 28, 1872.

H. S. McComb, Trustee, Wilmington, Delaware:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 27th inst. received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction to which you refer, I find, by reference to a memorandum made December 26th, 1867, that I received James Brooks' check for seven thousand dollars and a draft for three thousand dollars, due January 22, 1868, and that I transferred by Brooks' direction to his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, one hundred shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America and two hundred shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making, in addition to one hundred shares Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities for $10,000 paid.

I also find by the memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Brooks January 20, 1868, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with James Brooks.

Yours truly,
H. C. CRANE.

Reply of Mr. Brooks' Business Manager.

Following is the reply of T. B. Kingsland, Cashier and managing man of business in New York of Hon. James Brooks, to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon. The discrepancy in the amount of checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for $19,000, instead of $7,000, as now set forth. The check of $7,000 and the draft of $3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were some of the loans to Durant set forth in Kingsland's letter below:

NEW YORK, January 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—James Brooks loaned large sums of money to T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific railroad. As his cashier and business manager I must have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks, and I settled all accounts with Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for loans and the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Brooks' check book shows no check for $10,000 or $5,233 33, and I never, acting for Brooks with Crane, paid for any one hundred or fifty shares of Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Neilson. I am certain that Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money, without his check book or blank account showing it. They make no such showing.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) THOS. B. KINGSLAND.

CASUALTIES.

Broken Rails.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—An express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at three o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage car, two coaches and the Kansas City sleeper were thrown down an embankment, turning over entirely. Edgar Churchchill, of Pana, Ill., had his collar bone broken and was otherwise seriously injured. Ten or twelve other passengers were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The express train from Albany to New York, on which Governor Dix was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment twenty feet high yesterday afternoon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown off the track by a broken rail, sending the engine ploughing its way a distance of thirty yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

Fire in a Theatre—A Panic Averted.

BOSTON, January 11.—While the performance for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Robert Craig was progressing at the Globe Theatre last night, a scene was pushed against the gas light, and took fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished. No damage was done. The smoke found its way into the auditorium, and a panic was imminent, but fortunately it was prevented.

A Shocking Affair—Twenty Telegraph Operators "Go it Blind."

CINCINNATI, January 12.—At ten forty this evening an explosion of gas which had leaked out and filled the space between the ground floor and plastering below the delivery room of the Western Union Telegraph office, Nos. 56 and 58 West Third street, took place with a terrible report. All the lights were put out. The effects were confined to that part of the ground floor between the receiving desks and front doors of this portion of the flooring, twenty-four feet long by twenty feet wide, was literally torn up and tossed nearly to the ceiling. The street windows of the ground floor of the basement below were broken to pieces. The paneling of the door-facings were torn off, and a portion of the cast iron moulding forming the base of the column at the side of the street door, was hurled on to the sidewalk, striking Tom Corbett, a messenger boy on the leg, inflicting only a slight injury. Twenty operators rushed through the darkness from from the fourth story to the street.

Manager Frank Armstrong and Henry Barnard, with three messenger boys, were in the room at the time of the explosion, but fortunately escaped.

LATER.—Barnard was thrown over among the fractured glass and timbers, but escaped bruise or burn. At the time of the explosion it was supposed the smell was merely of gas that had escaped before the repair of the meter. Whether the leak had occurred before the meter was fixed or afterwards, is an undetermined question.

The damage to the building will not exceed one thousand dollars. The rubbish is being cleared out already, and business will go on in the building to-morrow.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.

Election of Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company, was held on Diamond street, Gen. J. K. Moorhead in the Chair and Thomas B. Kerr, Esq., acting as Secretary.

The annual report of the President, Gen. Moorhead, was read. Reference is made in the report to the serious obstruction of navigation by ice, causing a suspension during the first quarter of the year of thirty-seven days, and twenty-five during the last quarter, making a total loss sixty-two days during the year,—the longest detention ever experienced, except in 1856 when the river was closed for eighty-three days. The improvement of the Ohio river by the General Government is also strongly recommended, and notice is made of the proceedings of the Convention called purpose.

Reference is next made to the repairs made during the year on the improvement, no unusual or heavy repair being required. Allusion is next made to the construction of the cribs for the adjustable chute at Dam No. 1, at the mouth of Turtle Creek and intimation is given that further trouble may be expected. The total toll receipts for the year are $115,698 28, Reference is next made to the report of the Cargo Inspector, B. L. Wood, Jr., and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell, Esq.

The report of the Cargo Inspector, B. L. Wood, Jr., was read as follows:

Receipts from coal and slack	$111,005 70
From coke	4,663 30
From freight, craft, timber, &c.	67,913 40
From passengers	12,175 68

The receipts from the several Locks were as follows:

Lock No. 1	$83,534 12
" No. 2	68,558 65
" No. 3	27,199 45
" No. 4	28,275 46
" No. 5	1,373 45
" No. 6	6,887 56

The trade of Pool No. 1 was: Tow boats, 4738; empty crafts, 4,637; total 9,375. The number of clearances eastward were 2,889; westward, 4,928; total 7,817. The total amount of classed freight shipped eastward from Pittsburgh was 32,528,240 pounds; total shipped to Pittsburgh, 15,402,419 pounds. The total number of passengers carried by the several steamers were: Through, 15,844; Way, 54,449; to Davidson's, 5,236; Geneva, 3,278.

The total amount of coal shipped during the year was as follows:

	Bushels
Pool No. 1	8,989,000
Pool No. 2	28,614,500
Pool No. 3	9,176,000
Pool No. 4	7,429,300
Total	54,208,800
Total bushels coke	3,071,700
Aggregate	57,280,500

The total number of bushels of coal shipped in 1871 was 48,621,300, showing an increase for 1872 of 8,659,200 bushels, and of $15,270 56 in receipts.

After the reports had been read and adopted the Board declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months. The July dividend was five per cent.

An election for officers and managers for the ensuing year was then held, which resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen: President, J. K. Moorhead; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell; Managers, F. R. Brunot, B. Bakewell, Jr., John Harper, Wm. K. Hart, N. B. Hogg, M. K. Moorhead, Wm. Morrison, James Veech, D. Wallace, M. Whitmore.

Fire at Freeport.

On Saturday morning, at about half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the planing mill of Messrs. Snyder & Baum on the north side of Buffalo creek, a Freeport, and the mill, with its engine and all the machinery, shingle, lath, and planing machines, was totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of the lumber, rough and dressed. The origin of the fire was the explosion of an oil lamp in the engine room.

Some of the houses near by caught fire once or twice, but the flames were speedily extinguished, and all the dwellings were saved. The snow on the roof was an efficient aid in the work of preservation.

The fire burned for several hours, and at about eight o'clock a dispatch was sent to Allegheny asking that help be sent to the endangered town. The Friendship engine was sent up, and rendered efficient service in checking the flames. The planing mill and its contents, as we have said, were totally destroyed. The loss, as roughly estimated, will reach $25,000. On this amount Messrs. Snyder & Baum had a partial insurance.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

If You Don't

Want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh upon which it depends. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. It is sold by druggist. 611.

A Universal Article of Faith.

In these days of religious contention it has been thought impossible to indicate an article of faith upon which *all* sects and classes were united. There is one, however, and a very notable one too, viz.: a belief which is implicit and universal in the paramount efficacy of that matchless HOUSEHOLD TONIC AND RECUPERANT, PLANTATION BITTERS. The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy, of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their stagnant, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

A very large assortment of Fine Trusses, constantly on hand and for sale very low, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES,
Genuine, and sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

SPONGES!
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,
CARBOLIC TROCHES,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. mol6:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

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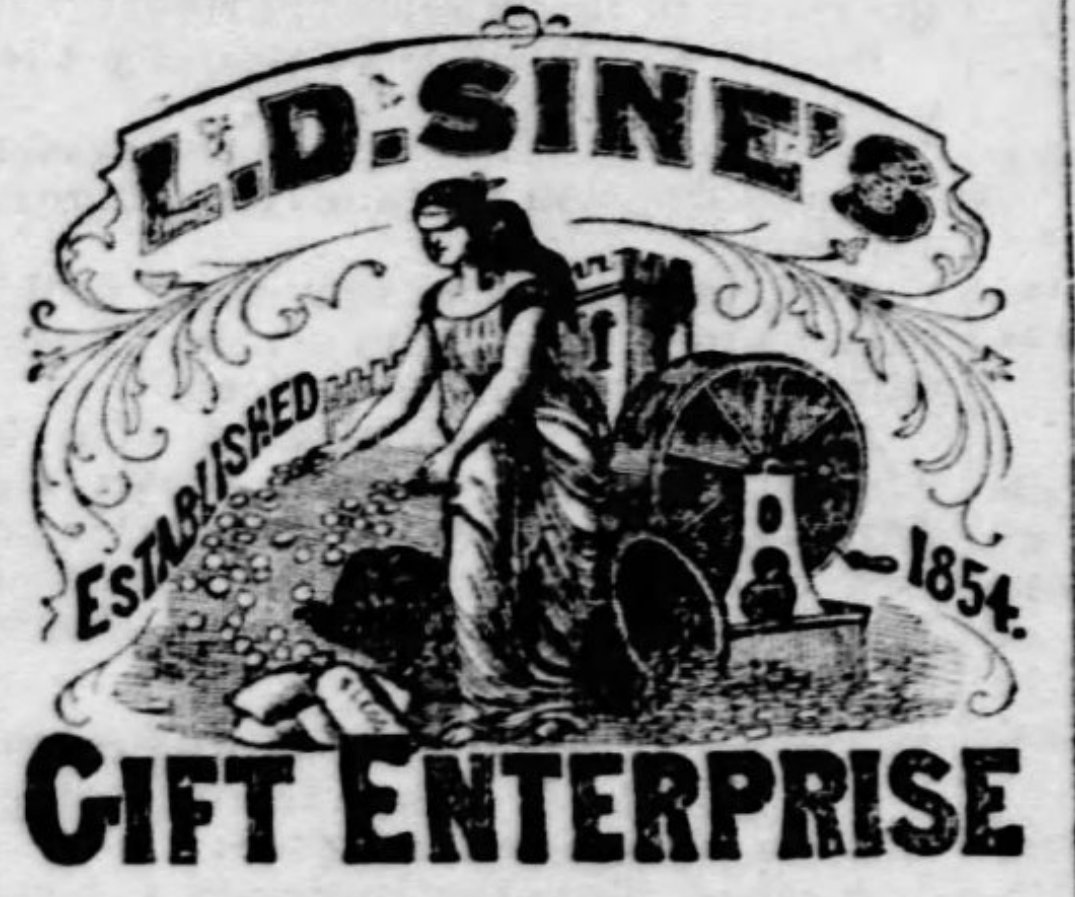

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MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. [illegible] KING & CO., [illegible]

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executors of the estate of Elias Jones, deceased, late of Franklin Township, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to

DAVID FORSYTHE,
JNO. SKILES,
Executors.
dec5-6tw

rectly, it should be repealed by direct provision of law, blotting out of the statute book, a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. BECK, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the names of Messrs. Dickey and Logan as on a Committee of Conference through which the section referred to had become a law, said he did not recollect having signed the Conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the law organizing the Pacific Railroad Companies. He suggested that the discussion go over for the present until he should be able to look into the matter.

The suggestion was concurred in, and the Committee rose.

Mr. MYERS (Pa.) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a law to refund the amount defferential duties on merchandise in French vessels the 30th of October last.

At 4:20 the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1873.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER a bill passed to grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. RAMSEY reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads a bill with amendments authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. POOLE—Raising the salaries of bureau officers in the Executive Department at Washington.

By Mr. HARLAN—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute and Missouri Indians, to survey and sell their reservations lying in Nebraska and Kansas, and with the consent of the Sacs and Foxes, to sell that portion of their reservation that lies within the State of Kansas.

By Mr. WINDOM—Extending the time of payment for settlers' lands on the late Sioux Indian reservation. Referred.

Also to incorporate the North Central Railway Company, and grant the right of way for the construction of its proposed road in Minnesota. Referred.

A Huge Job.

Also a bill to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company. It names as incorporators James Craig, Missouri; John Wilson, Illinois; Henry D. Cock, District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggles, Virginia; William Helmick, Ohio; C. C. Cox, Maryland; J. H. Emory, Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, Illinois; W. M. Stone, Iowa; Louis Dent, Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, Michigan, and empowers the company to buy and sell and hold real estate; provided, it shall not own more than one million acres at any one time, and to make and enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners and their transportation in the United States. The company is also to have power to lend money on bond and mortgage, on real estate situated within the United States, or upon hypothecations of real estate mortgages for any period of credit, and payable by way of annuities or otherwise; to issue its own bonds to the extent of the value of its assets, and to receive money or securities on deposit at legal rates of interest. The capital stock is to be one million dollars, with power to increase it as the company sees fit

Referred.

The Wheeler Expedition.

Mr. STEWART offered two resolutions which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the exploration conducted by Lieut. Wheeler west of the one hundredth meridian.

Bills Passed.

The bill authorizing certain postmasters to deposit public money in national banks passed.

Also the bill authorizing Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases.

Also a bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to advancement in the navy.

Also the House bill to amend the act to establish a department of justice.

Also the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as Attorneys or Solicitors in the United States Courts in certain cases.

Also the House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

The Senate resumed consideration of

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The usual discussion followed on our Indian policy.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment providing for the removal of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin was non-concurred in.

Pending further action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Colorado and Utah.

Mr. TAFFE (Nebraska) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. HOOPER (Utah) moved an amendment by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment as to Utah against polygamy.

Other amendments were offered, and the bill then went over till to-morrow.

Commerce.

Mr. LYNCH (Maine), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the twelfth section of the act for the appointment of shipping commissioners by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States in trade with ports of British North American provinces, the West India Islands and the republic of Mexico.

After discussion the bill passed.

Emigration.

The House then took up a special bill, reported on the 11th of March last from the Committee on Commerce, to promote emigration to the United States. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration and contains provisions for the regulation of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger, Finkelnburg and Shellabarger, and was opposed by Messrs. Farnsworth, Wood, Potter and W. R. Roberts.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas, 95; nays, 61, which is practically a defeat of the bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1873.

A Useless Committee.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, (Ia,). $1,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton.

Prohibition.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission on prohibitory liquor legislation.

The Army.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to throw open all branches of the army to all citizens irrespective of race or color.

Specie Payment.

A bill to amend the National Banking Acts, and to provide for a return to specie payments, was taken up.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM spoke in advocacy of it.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Sumner's "Sounds from Home."

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued on the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The question was on the amendment offered by STEWART yesterday, providing for the appointment of

Inspectors of Indian Affairs,

which was debated and amended and finally adopted. The amendment provides for the appointment by the President of a sufficient number of Inspectors, not exceeding five, to hold office for four years, unless removed by the President, and to receive three thousand dollars a year each, and the necessary traveling expenses. The inspectors are to visit each Indian Superintendency and Agency, as often as twice a year and to investigate all matters pertaining to its business, and each Inspector shall have power to examine the books and papers, to administer oaths, and examine all officers, employes and such other persons as he thinks necessary. The Inspectors, or any of them, shall also have power to suspend any Superintendent or agent, to fill his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, and shall have power, by instituting judicial proceedings, to enforce the laws and to prevent the violation of the law in the administration of affairs of the several Agencies and Superintendencies, so far as practicable, each Agency is to be visited by different Inspectors alternately.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN the appropriation for the Yankton Sioux was reduced from $1,000,000 to $900,000.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The No. 2 Credit Mobilier Committee.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Ind.) Select Committee No. 2 on the Credit Mobilier matter was permitted to sit during the sessions of the House, and to employ a clerk.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was discussed at some length by Messrs. Shellabarger, Cox, Beck, Townsend (Pa.), Burchard, Farnsworth, Bingham and others.

Mr. BECK denounced the principle of the Bureau as part of

A Scheme of Centralization

and consolidation, by which already one-third of the States were controlled by Federal authority, and by which Senators and Representatives, so called, occupied their positions by Federal authority. It was part of a general scheme which looked to the absorption by the Government of the railroads and telegraph and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as thorough an autocrat as the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia.

He argued that this was no time to engage in such a vast enterprise, and that Congress ought rather to be endeavoring to reduce the taxation, lighten burdens and enforce economy and honest administration. He showed that

In Seven Years.

from 1855 to 1872, the government had collected from customs and internal revenue nearly three thousand million dollars, and had realized from the sale of stores one hundred and thirty-five million dollars. During the same period the Postoffice Department had collected $125,000,000, and the Patent Office Department $4,500,000. The total amount received into the treasury during that period he stated to be $3,402,536,[illegible] out of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of $427,396,541, leaving the sum of $2,975,139,911 to be accounted for at the rate of $425,019,987 a year. "And yet," he said, "gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditures and honest administration."

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sargent, Kerr, Stevenson, Storm, Perce, Maynard, Hoar, Hawley, (Conn.) and Garfield.

Finally a vote was taken and the amendment rejected.—74 to 78.

Seeds.

After the usual struggle over the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in an increase of the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds from $50,000 to $75,000, there was no question until the item was reached, appropriating $400,000 to pay the judgments of

The Court of Claims.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) offered an amendment to that item, providing that no part of it shall be applied to judgments for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before the 30th of June, 1865, and that no such judgment shall be paid except under a special appropriation by Congress.

Mr. SMITH explained the object of, and reasons for, the proposition. He had casually looked over the record of the judgments of the Court of Claims, and his eye rested on one of them for over $400,000 for one man in Georgia, who had not only not been loyal to the Government, but had been one of the Commission to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 for the Confederate Government. He also found on the docket of the Court a claim for $1,065,000 in the name of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, a man who was celebrated, if not notorious, as

The Most Daring and Intrepid Blockade Runner.

during the rebellion.

Mr. YOUNG (Ga.) explained that the notorious blockade runner referred to was the son of this claimant had had been killed in the last battle of the war.

Mr. SMITH repeated that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner in that notorious blockade running firm.

Mr. SHELLABARGER suggested that the object sought by the amendment was provided for under an existing law.

Mr. SMITH admitted that, but stated that nevertheless many of these judgements had been paid. He supposed there was a defect in the law.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House adjourned

It is reported that large companies directly controlling the coal trade of New York, and the Eastern States are about forming a combination to secure a reasonable advance on the present prices.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA.

The Fusion Legislature Fully Organized.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The Fusion Legislature was fully organized at two P. M.

Senator McMillan, accompanied by Senators Jenks, Noland, Swards, Todd, Worrell and Hunsacker, who to-day withdrew from the Kellogg Senate, took their seats in the Fusion Senate and issued the following address:

Address of the Radical Bolters.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10, 1873.

To our Fellow Citizens, the People of Louisiana.

We deem it our duty in the present anomalous condition of affairs to place before our constituents and the country the reasons that actuate us in the course of conduct we have determined to pursue. We have a Republican form of Government. We have acted with the National Republican party, but we cannot sanction the course that has been pursued in this State by the Custom House portion of our party and by the Pinchback government, and we believe no right-thinking persons or class, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in the gross violation of the rights of the people and their reckless and intolerant course. The organization of the Senate and House we consider as revolutionary. Senators, notoriously elected, have been displaced, and those whom they defeated put in their places; members of the Legislature returned by both Boards have been ignored, and the places filled by the defeated candidates; prescriptive legislation has been rushed hurriedly through. Proclamations have been made, prohibiting the peaceful assemblies of citizens, by an Executive who holds his office without color of right, and the law and the popular will has been so defied and outraged that we feel we cannot longer act with that body in the support of an Executive who for party ends would sink every vestige of liberty in its final grave.

The question who constitutes the Legal Returning Board is subordinate to the question what are or what are not the returns. The returning officers may

Count in or Count Out

persons with or without returns, but the returns will show for themselves. We ascertain that Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet and Herron entered into a conspiracy to declare Mr. Kellogg and his ticket elected, and that they are so without having the official returns of the election; and admit that their action was based on data, memoranda and affidavits entirely unknown to the law; and when we see that Longstreet is immediately appointed to an office with $6,000 salary per year; that Herron is given the office of recorder of mortgages in the parish of Orleans which he demanded from McEnery for compensation in advance for counting the returns in his interest, which

Monstrous Proposition

was refused; when we see that Hawkins is forthwith appointed to a judgeship of the count with a salary of $5,000 per annum; when we see that a minor son of Lynch was at once appointed to the office of inspector of live stock, estimated to be worth at least $12,000 per annum—it is painfully manifest that the action of the Board was the result of a corrupt bargain and that these appointments were given in compensation for official prostitution.

The Senate having been illegally organized by the revolutionary and violent usurpations of P. B. S. Pinchback, who was not President of the Senate or a member of it; and who called up and swore in as Senatorspersons who were notoriously defeated and, in contempt of the protests of a large majority of Senators, holding over and who alone had the right to organize the Senate, and in the face of a rule established two years before the organization of the Senate on motion of Pinchback himself, then a Senator, and considering the public good and the interests of our constituents, we have withdrawn from the body with which we have been acting, and will hereafter take our seats in the Senate which we believe truly represents the people of the State.

S. M. TODD,
Sixth Senatorial District.
H. L. SWARDS,
Eighth Senatorial District.
L. B. JENKS,
Twelfth Senatorial District.
THOMAS H NOLAND,
Fourteenth Senatorial District,
ROBERT WORRELL,
Sixteenth Senatorial District
O. F. HUNSAKER,
Seventh Senatorial District.

A Manly Utterance.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The *Picayune* on the situation and the relief required, says:

Let it be determined that the assumption of the United States Judge of jurisdiction over the laws of Louisiana was unconstitutional, and therefore void in all its consequences. That the use of the military of the United States to uphold the unconstitutional action of the Judge was also unconstitutional, and therefore to be retracted, and its soldiery to be withdrawn from any control over the people of Louisiana.

The withdrawal of the six Senators today from the Pinchback Legislature created a lively stir in political quarters. It is asserted by the Fusionists to-night that other Senators will the Pinchbakers to-morrow, probably breaking a quorum.

INDIANA.

The Governor's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10.—Governor Baker delivered his last message to the General Assembly this afternoon. The foreign debt of the State is reported as follows: Amount of 5 per cent. State stock under the adjustment of 1867, $32,869 99; amount of 2½ per cents, $4,060 13; amount of Wailson bonds issued under legislation of 1861 still outstanding, $139,000; total, $175,930 12, to which must be added the amount of old bonds issued prior to 1861, the payment of which is provided for by an act approved December 12, 1872, and interest accrued thereon, making a total of $569,000 on this score, and a grand total of $744,930 12.

The domestic debt of the State consists of non-negotiable bonds of the State issued to its own school fund to the amount of $3,905,906 25. The interest of this being pledged to the schools, it is really no debt at all in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but a bond that the State shall pay so much into the school fund. There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the State and the agent of the State the sum of $607,743 84, and the uncollected proceeds of the State tax for 1872 is estimated at $350,000.

The estimated expense of the present year, are for the present session of the General Assembly $100,000, and for the ordinary expenses of the Government, benevolent institutions, reformatories, prisons, interest on domestic debt and on war loan bonds, $785,388. This is on the ground that the expenses of these institutions are the same as in 1872. But there is an imperative demand for the increase of the accommodation for the insane, and he thinks the levy for the years 1873 and 1874 for State purposes should be fifteen cents on the $100 and also that some of the revenue of 1873 will have to be anticipated for the extra expenses on this account this year.

He calls attention to the necessity of enlarging the duties and responsibilities of the Attorney General, and recommends that the laws be changed accordingly, and that this officer be compelled to live at the capital, as the other State officers, and keep an office. The necessity of a Bureau of Statistics, and the establishment of a school for the education of feeble minded and idiotic children is pointed out and recommendations made in regard to the same.

The submission of the amendment to the Constitution forbidding the resumption of the control of the Wabash and Erie canal with the resumption of its debt and of a vote in regard to the holding of a Constitutional Convention on the second Tuesday in October, at which the delegates to said Convention shall be elected, to meet if the people decide to have such Convention held are recommended.

An appropriation is commended for the Geological Department. The Philadelphia Centennial Celebration and the Washington Monnment are commended to the consideration of the Legislature.

The Joint Resolution of the Legislature and the letter of Governor Hayes transmitting the same, and complaining of a breach of faith on the part of Indiana, in regard to a compact to keep up the Wabash and Erie canal is presented with the recommendation that the Legislature pass a joint resolution denying that such contract existed between the two States.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Caucus for United States Senator—Legislative.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—At the Democratic Senatorial Caucus held at Jefferson City, last night, a resolution was adopted fixing the time for the caucus-balloting for a Senator to-night, and providing that a majority shall nominate, and that members participating shall be bound by the action of the caucus. An amendment, requiring that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to nominate, was rejected by a vote of 95 to 7. A series of resolutions were offered which set forth that the Democratic and Liberal members of the General Assembly being convinced that the events of the recent campaign while demonstrating their self abnegating patriotism and devotion to the country have also given signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to the pricniples which can never be sacrificed without disaster, and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of assessments and the collection of taxes, in order to reduce the number of tax gatherers; against a monopoly in taxation or banking facilities and railroads; in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that to the victors belong the spoils. After considerable discussion, the resolution was referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District, to report at some future meeting.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported a substitute to the resolutione referred to them in relation to the establishment of a Territorial Government for Indian Territory to the following effect: That the Senators in Congress be instructed and the Representatives requested to urge the passage of the bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for the Indian Country, which shall prohibit land grants to railroads, and which, after providing for the Indians, shall open the remaining lands for actual settlers; provided that the Indians desire such Territorial Government. In the event of a failure to procure such Territorial Government their Congressional delegation is requested to urge the removal of all restrictions to inter-State communication and to commerce.

Reports from Jefferson City indicates that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as Senatorial candidate, and that he will doubtless be nominated in caucus to-night.

No Choice.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The Democratic Senatorial Caucas met at Jefferson City last night with closed doors, and the result was not known until a late hour. The rules which were adopted to govern the caucus required a majority of all the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the Legislature to nominate. The number necessary for a choice, therefore, was 60. Also that no name in nomination could be dropped until after the tenth ballot, and all the nominations must be made previous to that ballot. The first ballot stood: Blair, 28; Phelps, 29; Bogy, 21; Anderson, 15; Napton, 9; Reynolds, 4; Burch, 2. No material change occurred till the eighth ballot, when Coleman, of St. Louis, and Edwards, of Jefferson City were nominated, and Blair's vote was reduced to twenty-four. Previous to the ninth ballot Maj. Rollins and Col. West were nominated and the ballot stood: Blair, 24; Phelps, 27; Bogy, 26; Anderson, 12; Napton, 6; West, 7; Rollins, 4 and Reynolds, Edwards and Coleman one each. Entense excitement followed this ballot, and several motions to adjourn were lost by a small majority. Gov. Woodson's name was proposed, but withdrew on its being announced that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. The names of Geo. Cockerell, Col. Broadhead and two or three others were then prososed, when after a good deal of discussion and much excitement, the caucus adjourned until 3 P. M. on Monday.

LOUISIANA.

"What a Day May Bring Forth."

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The city s quiet and the politicians are active. There is a quorum in both Legislatures. The Fusionists are making preparations on an extensive scale for McEnery's inauration on Monday in Lafayette square, if clear; and in Exposition Hall, if rainy. The ladies have been invited to be present.

NEBRASKA.

The Governor's Message.

OMAHA, January 10.—To-day the Legislature completed its organization. The Governor's message was received and read in both Houses. He reports nearly $200,000 in the Treasury, the greater part of which belongs to its school fund. The new State officers will be inaugurated on Monday.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Oglesby Nominated for United States Senator.

CHICAGO, January 10.—The Republican Legislative caucus met at Springfield last night and nominated Governor R. J. Oglesby for United States Senator.

The Dead Emperor.

NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

Last Moments of the Emperor—An Affecting Scene—Adherents of the Empire Flocking to Chiselhurst—Preparations for the Funeral.

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the ess twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband, she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism. A post mortem examination of the remains is to be made to-day.

The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral.

Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a message of condolence to the Emperor.

The Prince of Wales and Prince T[illegible] visited Chiselhurst yesterday.

The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church.

The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rochschild, at Acton, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as the ball which was about to be given.

His Honor's dispatch from Paris says the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in pric of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Rouher, Fleury and others are expected. The news was read throughout the Provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. The London journals publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated. She sees none but her nearest relatives.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that Cathedral, beneath the Crown of Thomas A. Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

Rouher, Fleury and several other well-known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst.

Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

Is the Empire Dead?

NEW YORK, January 10.—It is stated in a Washington special that the French Minister there remarked on the death of Napoleon: "The Empire is dead, now that the man has died." The Minister does not think his death will make any change in the situation in France and his death will only destroy the fallacious hopes of his few personal adherents who still cherished an idea of his restoration.

Effect of Napoleon's Death on the Country—Comments of the Paris Press.

PARIS, January 10.—Marshal McMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimist, Clerical and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his government.

L'Univers appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge Count de Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a centre the monarchical forces, now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says: A terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was the victim of tradition, and was deficient in moral sense. The experience France has gone through with him will preserve her hereafter from political saviors and fatalists.

Le Bien Publique studies the man psychologically, and says of him that after gaining power by conspiracy, he continued to govern with the policy of contempt for mankind.

L'Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning, and declare that the Emperor is dead, but the Empire indestructable.

The *Journal des Debats* is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the Empire is peace—the peace of the tomb.

The *Republique Francais* considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two Empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The hero of Strasburg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionnel* finds the situation in France and Europe in nowise effected by the death of Napoleon III. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border, and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to anguish caused by the unmerited disasters, shameful treasons and infamous calumnies than to the effects of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy, and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hope for a calm and orderly future.

The *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* pitilessly remarks that his death carries all thoughts to Alsace. The importance of the news from London may be summed up thus: The Emperor was dead. The Emperor has just died.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years service against an army of conspiritors. It deplores his faults. They led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

The Empress Eugenie

will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

Result of the Post Mortem—The Immediate Cause of Death.

LONDON, January 10.—Midnight.—The post mortem examination of the Emperor's remains was concluded at Chiselhurst this afternoon, and shows that the immediate cause of death was failure of the action of the heart.

The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of funeral have not yet been appointed.

It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic Church, near the Imperial residence.

Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

Tributes of Respect from British Royalty—The Funeral Fixed for Wednesday.

LONDON, January 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandringham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon. Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Chlotilda, Princess Mathilde, Paul Cassagnac, and a number of other Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place.

Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London, and the other in Paris.

The remains of ex-Emperor Napoleon will probably be buried on Tuesday next, under the seat of the family in the chancel of the Roman Catholic church at Chiselhurst.

LATER.—It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian will also accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

A "Picayune" Privilege.

PARIS, January 11,—The *Gaulois* says the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-emperor during his reign in France.

Eugenie's Mother en-Route to Chiselhurst.

MADRID, January. 11—The Countess De Montejo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie left here for Chiselhust.

The Emperor's Body Embalmed.

LONDON, January 11.—The body of Napoleon has been embalmed and will remain in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that the Empress Eugenie, will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A dispatch from Paris says numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

Gratitude of the Milanese.

MILAN, Italy, January 12.—Several newspapers of this city have opened a new subscription for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by the French troops under Napoleon after the Battle of Magenta.

The Scene at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch to the Agent of the Associated Press from a friend of the Imperial family at Chiselhurst gives the following description of the scene at Chiselhurst:

The remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is bare, the moustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The beard, which remains, is brown and bushy. The features are stern and careworn, and have an expression of pain. The Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor lies across the breast. The hands, which are ungloved, are deposited in an easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. On the fourth finger of the left hand is a ring with several diamonds placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross of exquisite workmanship lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Overhead a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side and at the lower end of the coffin are a priest and a religeuse. The furniture of the room, as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious.

The body will lie in state on Tuesday in the entrance hall of the chapel. The general public will not be admitted to view the remains. No change has been made in the time and place of the funeral and burial as last announced. The ceremonies will probably begin about noon on Wednesday.

The Empress

is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and King of Italy. Although none but relatives and intimate friends of the deceased are admitted, Chiselhurst is

Crowded With Visitors.

Religious services were held this morning in the Chapel, which was filled to repletion. Princess Mahilde, MM. Rouher and Pietri, and Drs. Conneau and Corvisart were present. Father Goddard attempted to preach, but was overcome by his feelings, and compelled to leave the pulpit. M. Benedetti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst, and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon. Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southeastern and Northern railways of France have reduced their rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral.

Napoleon IV.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the tittle of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all the visitors at Chiselhurst.

Poisoned by Chloroform.

The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage the pain.

Permission to Inter the Remains Privately in France.

PARIS, January 12.—It is said that the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France, if the funeral is made strictly private, and the deceased buried as ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be strictly of a religious character.

Credit Mobilier.

Senator Harlan's Election Secured by Bribery.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Credit Mobilier investigation was resumed this morning. Durant continued his evidence, and made the following statements:

Question by Mr. Niblack—State whether the Union Pacific or men connected with that enterprise were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial election in 1866 and 1867 in Iowa.

Answer—I do not recollect. I did assist myself. I had a large interest in Iowa, and during the canvass I assisted.

Q—It has been stated to me that you gave a check for $10,000 to assist that election.

A—I did not. I gave two checks for $5,000 each.

Q.—Can you explain the history of those checks, and for what purpose were they given?

A.—For the purpose of securing an election.

Q.—Whose election?

Securing Grant's Election.

A.—Harlan's. For the purpose of securing the influence of some newspapers. I don't know how it was applied. Moses H. Grinnel, I believe, subscribed $5,000 to the General Republican Committee to secure the election of Grant. It seemed to have rather gone past, and I paid it.

Bushnell testified that when the Credit Mobilier got ashore, Ames went to his friends in Congress and out of Congress to get them to take stock.

Witness had a letter from a prominent bank, where the Credit Mobilier was thrown out, as the bank would have nothing to do with it, because they thought there was fraud and corruption. He thought there was **A Want of Moral Courage** on the part of certain men, who did agree to take the stock, but now would not stand up and say they agreed to take it; never heard Ames mention having offered stock to either Colfax, Blaine, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, Bingham or Senator Wilson. Witness never offered it to any member of Congress.

By Mr. McCrary—Witness thought a member of Congress having stock in the Credit Mobilier had a perfect right to vote on Pacific Railroad matters; saw no more impropriety in it than in one voting owning National Bank stock by a blind. It was the understanding that Ames got a large amount of stock to enable him to fulfill engagements, which he had entered into previously. He felt, as Ames expressed it in one of his letters, that if they went back on the Congressmen after stock had gone up, when it had been promised them when it was down, Congressmen would go back on them. (Laughter.)

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Wilson Committee to-day examined H. C. Crane, who testified to the correctness of the documents shown him, which contained the names of the stockholders and the amount of dividends in the Credit Mobilier and Pacific railroad. The book of the Ames' trustees would show all about the purchases of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific. The dividends on the Ames contract aggregated five hundred and forty five per cent.

Recess till the afternoon.

In the afternoon the committee resumed the examination of cases.

On the 26 of January, 1867, the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier increased fifty per cent., the increased stock being distributed to parties already interested. A dividend of twelve per cent. for two years was declared December 28, 1868, and this dividend was on an increased capital of $3,750,000.

Question by Swan—What pressing necessity was those for the **Increase of Stock?**

Answer—To raise money to construct the road, and not to declare dividends. He said he did not know for whom Oakes Ames held in trust two hundred and forty-three shares of Credit Mobilier Stocks at par, and six months interest were paid for them. The stock was transferred to Ames by Dillon, who received it from Durant. The transfers were made on the 8th and 20th of January, 1868.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New Haven, being sworn, gave an account of his connection with the Union Pacific railroad, having procured the first two millions of dollars for building the road, and also a concise history of the road from its sommencement to its completion.

In answer to a question by the Chairman, witness said the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads wanted to interfere with the business of the Union Pacific, but the last named would make up in mineral and other developments of the country what it would lose by the competing roads, never heard of money being used to influence members of Congress.

He had recollection of seeing a member of Congress come in as counsel, but it was not at the instance of either the Pacific Railroad or the Credit Mobilier, nor did he know that any such member received a fee. His impression was that in the year 1867 Alley brought in a member of Congress as his counsel, McComb at the same time Judge Black. The counsel of Alley was now in Congress, General Butler, but witness thought that this was a year before Butler was elected to the House of Representatives. Witness **Did Not Know** of any money being given directly or indirectly, or of any land grants or acceptances to Senator Harlan. Dr. Durant informed witness that he was going to assist Senator Harlan being elected Senator by sustaining two Iowa newspapers in his interest. This was prior to 1870. My impression was that Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior.

Witness was asked whether any Senator or Representative had been elected with the aid of funds from the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier Companies, to which he replied that as to himself he had always liberally subscribed for general political purposes, and his impression was that in one instance he had contributed five thousand dollars to Senator Thayer, which money was drawn by draft on him. He thought this was in the Nebraska State election of 1870, when Thayer was a candidate for re-election. Thayer was a friend of witness, and in giving the money he thought he might aid in securing his (Thayer's) re-election. Witness did not remember ever having made any other contribution for anybody for similar purposes; did not think he had ever made such a large contribution before. He generally gave $1,000 or $2,500 **for Electioneering Purposes,** just as he would pay taxes. Every man must do something to save the country. [Laughter.]

Witness never heard of any of the trustees having given money or bonds to influence the election of members of Congress. If this had been so he was in a position to know the fact. He signed a paper authorizing Oakes Ames to deliver one hundred and odd shares of Credit Mobilier stock to certain members of Congress. Ames had informed him that he had disposed of that amount of stock, and the members expected him to fulfill his engagements; never heard Ames say he would place the stock where it would **Be of Most Good,** but that it would be bad policy to break his engagements, and witness also thought so. Witness was surprised that while gentlemen should be willing to take the stock at 97, they had not the moral courage to say they did so, when it was quoted from 200 to 300 per cent.

The Committee adjourned till 7:30.

The committee met to-night at 8 o'clock. Thomas C. Durant, sworn, was interrogated regarding matters connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The examination was elaborate and minute, witness answering many of the questions after reference to the books of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA.

Inauguration of Governor Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13.—The Legislature met in joint convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon to witness the inauguration of Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Governor elect. Mr. Hendricks was escorted to the Speaker's chair, accompanied by Gov. Baker, by the committee appointed to wait on him. After prayer, the oath of office was administered by Judge Buskirk of the Supreme Court. The following is a summary of the inaugural address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the States owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and powers of the United States there should be no conflict, and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the Gonstitution and with a proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the Constitution each State and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to each, and hostility towards either is hostility to both. The exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong. The Federal authority has become so great, the area of its operation so extended, and the allurements to its service so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies growing out of matters wholly of State concern are made the pretext for the interposition of Federal authority and menace.

Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is so great a commonwealth and her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy or growing out of her action and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Union must settle and adjust according to her pleasure, and by her authority. My conduct upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States, shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legitimate authority of both, and to maintain the most sincere harmony by the prompt and full discharge of every duty and the exercise of a fraternal spirit. I will labor to promote cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and the other States.

The Governor then calls special attention to the election laws, commends fair and real representations upon the election boards of all political parties, notes the places should be numerous and the precincts small, so that voters may be known by the neighborhood as well as the officers, and a reasonable period of residence in in the precinct as a qualification to vote. He recomends representative reforms, reform in the Civil Service of the State, an increase in the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the State and urges special protection and fostering care over the free schools, to guard with anxious care the funds that support them.

LOUISIANA.

The President Opens His Budget to Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day in answer to a resolution of that body on the 16th of December last, a mass of papers upon the subject of Louisiana political affairs furnished by Attorney General Williams. The papers embrace copies of reports of judical proceedings, correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matters, nearly all of which has heretofore been before the public.

Gen. Emory Asks for More Authority.

The following telegram from General Emory, dated New Orleans, January 11th, to the Adjutant General's office closes the correspondence;

As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback and the legislature, which he recognized, as Governor elect of Louisana, I have presumed it is intended by my instructions that I shall recognize him. I shall accordingly do so unless otherwise instructed. I have addressed letters to the General commanding the army on the 8th and 9th inst., but they may not reach him in time for action. The situation is becoming more complicated, and in my opinion, the use of troops simply to keep the peace cannot lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties here.

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his messages does not accompany the papers.

Inauguration of the Two Governors.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The inauguration ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette square. Several thousand were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Milner, the valedictory address of Gov. Warmoth, then prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by the inauguration address by Governor McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and concluded with benediction by Rev. J. K. Gutherin.

Kellogg was inaugurated at Mechanic Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the Hall of the House. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, &c. About fifteen hundred people were present, three-fourths of whom were colored.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

For Sale.

A new Cabinet Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. Has all the latest improvemen's, and is perfect in every way. Apply at this office.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Leaks in the Grand Jury Room—The Usual Amount of Wise Suggestions.

Yesterday, the Grand Jurors, having concluded their labors, came into Court and made the usual presentment, after which they were discharged by the Court with thanks. They state that they have been in session for twenty-three days, three of which were spent in visiting Dixmont Hospital, House of Refuge, Work House, County Jail, County Home and other public institutions.

They suggest that the Assistant District Attorney be directed to prepare his bills of indictment against jail prisoners first, so as to reduce costs and to allow the prompt discharge of persons who may be innocent.

During the session three hundred and eleven bills has been passed upon, out of which two hundred and nineteen true bills had been found, and thirty-two returned ignoramus. The Grand Jurors then say: "Very many of the informations for felonies are made by the police officers upon informations received, and when the cases are called up they fail to produce any witnesses to corroborate their statements, and consequently the county is compelled to pay large amounts of costs. In many cases it appeared as if information were made for no other purpose than to give the informers a chance to collect their fees. Aside from this wrong, the outrage committed upon innocent persons by having them incarcerated for weeks in the county jail awaiting trial, is in itself sufficient to call the serious attention of our law-makers. We would respectfully suggest that an act of Assembly be prepared by the District Attorney, allowing the Grand and Petit Jurors to have control of the costs in all felonious, as in cases of misdemeanor."

Of the ignoring of the liquor and other bills, the Grand Jury say: "Many bills were ignored in consequence of being submitted to the Grand Jury without any witnesses being called. A number of liquor bills were returned ignoramus, in consequence of the officers making their returns upon information received, and upon being called up for hearing could not produce witnesses to substantiate the charge."

In regard to the leaks in the Grand Jury room they say:

"We feel that we would be remiss in a duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not mention the fact that the sanctity of the Grand Jury room has been abused. Things transpired in the Grand Jury room have been made public, which the oaths taken by the jurors forbid. Many things have been told which have no foundation in truth, and we are glad to say that after a careful investigation we find that the jurors are blameless, as the information was not given by any of them."

Having thus indorsed themselves, the Grand Signors sang the following beautiful ditty, Charly Jeremy furnishing the refrain, "I'm Goin' Home To-Day:"

My business on jury's done—the quibblin' all is through—
I've watched the lawyers, right and left, and give my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair, I thought I would grow in;
And if I do not know myself, they'll get me there ag'in.
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay,
I'm loose at last, and thank the Lord, I'm goin' home to-day.

IN A HURRY TO GET RICH.

The Oil Producers and Refiners Ring Broken—The Cause of the Trouble.

The Oil City *Telegraph* of yesterday delivers an obituary of the gigantic Producers and Refiners Ring, of which such big things were expected, and says:

The refusal of the Standars Oil Company of Cleveland to take the amount of oil allotted to them by the terms of agreement is practically the breaking of the combination between the producers and refiners. The alleged reason is bad faith on the part of the producers, but until the affair is more thoroughly ventilated, the details cannot be particularly criticised. This much, however, is certain that the combination has not done any good to the producers and will not.

All are equally to blame with the apparent leaders and any censure of the latter comes with a bad grace from those who were urging them on. But whether or not this refusal of the Standard Oil Company to take oil is the final death blow to the combination, and we think it is, one thing is certain, and that is that the death struggle is close at hand. The combination can not help anybody now. The production is too great and an immediate decrease of production or increase of consumption is the only thing that can save the producer. The desire to suddenly become immensely rich is at the bottom of all this trouble, and as usual in such cases, the working of this desire has brought financial trouble on the region. When the producers learn self-control and are satisfied with moderate profits, then will the market rise, and not till then. If they have not learned wisdom by this attempt they will be trying new combinations, but, like this one, they will all certainly fail if they attempt to control the market by meetings and resolutions and meanwhile, keep their pumps and drills going.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 12th, 1873:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 2; Asthma, 1; Atrophy, 1; Atalectasis, 1; Consumption, 2; Convulsions, 6; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1; Congestion of Brain, 3; Congestion of Lungs, 5; Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the Ovary, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Dysentery, 1; Puerpural Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 5; Puerperal Convulsions, 1; Premature birth, 1; Suicide, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough 1; Still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 7; from 10 to 45, 1; from 16 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 7; from 50 to 60, 7; from 70 to 80, 4; from 90 to 100, 1

Of the above there white males, 32; white females 27; total white 59; colored, 2; total 59.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro Phosphorated Elixir af Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York., and sold by all druggists. mwf

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather continues remarkably mild for the season. Our rivers are swelling slowly and navigation has been resumed to all points. This will enable our manufacturers to forward to the lower ports a large amount of manufactured articles that have been awaiting shipment for some time past. Bacon—The leading dealers report a fair trade demand for choice lots. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Flour steady with a good deal changing hands. Dealers report a good many orders arriving from the country districts. The country mills being short of wheat, prices of the latter have ruled high for some time. Potatoes—The receipts have fallen off. This fact has strengthened the confidence of holders and caused a better feeling, although prices have undergone no change. Hay—The supply at present exceeds the demand. Prices are weak. A good many lots are being stored, as holders are not willing to accept present figures. Grain—For most descriptions there is a good trade demand, particularly for wheat. All good lots find purchasers at good prices. Oats are also firm and wanted.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way at the usual advance:

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are, Sackett and Cary's belle berries, $14 per bbl; common, $10a12.

CEMENT—Steady. Sales, Beeson's hydraulic, $2a2 25; Louisville, $2 50a2 75; Rosendale, $4a4 50; calcined plaster, $4a4 50; lime, Cleveland, $2; Eastern, $1 75 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Are in good supply; we quote sales in a regular way at 4½a5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull; as prices are unchanged, we omit them.

EGGS—Fresh ones are scarce, and are held at 34a35c per dozen. Pretty steep.

FLOUR—We have to report a good demand and an active market for home purposes, and for export, at the following: spring wheat, $7 75a8 25; red winter, $8 50a9. Rye flour, $5 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Market steady. Coffees—Rio actracts most attention; the stock in first hands is reported light. Sugar—New Orleans is coming in more freely. The current rates are:

COFFEE—Common Rio, 21c; good, 22c; prime to choice, 24a24½c; roasted, in lb packages, 26c; loose, 25½c; Java, 25a26c.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¼c; granulated, 13¼c; powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12¼c; B, 12¼c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11⅞c; Porto Rico, 10½a11c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; B & E, 50c; Maple flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; nutmeg, $1 25; cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½a9c; Rangoon, 7¾a8c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 73a75c

GRAIN—We have to report very light receipts of all kinds of grain; the result was a firm market and dealers somewhat excited. Wheat is held firm at the following: good to choice, $1 75a1 80. Oats firm and wanted; mixed, 45c; white, 47c; stocks very light. Corn, wanted; dealers have but little to operate with; sales on track, 60a61c; in elevator, 62a63c; sales to arrive were made at lower figures. Rye remains steady at 85a90c per bushel. Barley unchanged: spring, 85a90c; fall 95ca$1 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

REMARKS—The oil market was very dull yesterday; in fact, it was duller than ever. The oil trade is in that unsatisfactory condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain. Crude was offered on spot at 6c, the lowest point yet reached. Sales were made at Oil City and on the Upper Road, spot at $2 25; Lower $2 40 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market very dull, with a further decline in prices. Standard brands were offered at 17¼a17½c per gal, and market very weak.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull, but unchanged. City make at $2 00; country $1 90a1 95.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The *Courier* quotes sales:

UPPER ROAD.

,700 spots	2 25

LOWER ROAD.

,000 bbls spot	$2 40

OIL CITY.

,000 spot	2 45

The market continues weak and declining. On the Upper Road $2 20 is bid, while at Oil City the decline is still more; bidding $2 40 at the close; closed dull and declining.

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—Market dull. Nothing doing. No quotations.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 15.—Market dull; $2 15.

OIL CITY, January 15.—Market dull, at $2 40; Upper Creek $2 25; Lower Creek $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market dull.

Standard White	27c
Crude	9½c
Cases	27c

NEW YORK, January 15.—Closing of the 14th. Market unchanged. Refined 23c; asking prices 23¼a23½c; shippers holding off. Crude in bulk offering at 9½c; no sals. Cases irregular at 28a29c. Philadelphia, market entirely nominal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, }
MONDAY, January 13, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The receipts since our last were quite light, both through and those intended for sale here. The result was that a better feeling prevailed and holders were firmer in their views, more particularly as relates to the better qualities. The news from the East was also favorable for holdere. The receipts since our last were 2,550 head; the shipments for the same period were 3,210 head.

The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers	7 00a0 00
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 00a6 20
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a5 75
Common	3 75a4 00
Stockers	3 75a4 00
Cows	3 25a4 00
Bulls	2 00a3 50

HOGS.

The season is drawing to a close, hence the receipts have largely fallen off. The market was an active one, and most of the lots were disposed of on arrival at the advance noted in our last. The principal inquiry continues for light hogs, which sells for even more than the larger ones. This is entirely different from former years. The following are the present asking rates:

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$4 25a4 40
Prime "	4 25a4 35
Yorkers, prime smooth	4 40a4 50
Common	4 50a4 65

SHEEP.

The run since our last was a light one, The market has been a firm one. Prime stock are in good demand and sold readily. For some weeks it is the first time we have to report trade good in all kinds of stock. The current rates are:

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$6 25a6 50
Extra 100 lbs fine wool	6 00a0 00
Extra 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75a6 00
Extra 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50a0 00
Extra 85 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Common	3 50a4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
TUESDAY January 14, 1872. }

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light, both for home purposes and through. The offerings consisted pretty largely of medium and common grades, for which there was only a limited demand, buyers being rather particular about their purchases. This is generally the situation on a dull market. For good cattle fine and smooth there was a fair demand, and parties that held such stock had no trouble in disposing of the same, so that early in the forenoon the market was bare. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 28
Extra 1,400 do.	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,300 do	6 50a0 00
Extra 1,200 do	6 00a0 00
Fair 1,100 do	5 50a0 00
Fair 1,000 do	5 00a0 00
Common stock	4 00a4 50
Bulls	2 50a3 50
ows	2 50a3 50
tags	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and prices have further advanced ¼c per lb on most descriptions. The offerings were very light. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for this market, as the bulk of the hogs are disposed of at the Central yards. The rates are in a retail way:

PRICES.

Choice to prime	$4 25a4 75
Fair to medium	4 25a0 00

SHEEP.

The supply was very light, being far short of the demand. The result was a firm market and an advance in prices. The extreme offerings did not exceed 200 head, all of which sold before 10 A. E. at the following

PRICES.

Extra, 95a100 lbs, fine wool			$6 65a7 00
Extra, 85a90	"	"	6 25a6 50
Extra, 75a80	"		25 5a6 75

Common sold at various prices, as per condition and quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Money steady at 6a7 per cent.

Sterling steady at 9¼a9⅜.

Gold firmer, rising from 112 to 112¼; closing at 112¼ to 112¼.

Loans 1a3½ per cent. for carrying; 1-64 for use.

Governments ¼a1 per cent. higqer, and a strong treasury bought only $197,600 at 111 98-100a111 99-100.

Stocks opened steady and advanced ¼a⅜ per cent., but eventually became weak and declined ¼a1⅜ per cent. Erie was the weakest stock and after an advance to 62⅜ fell to 60½; Western Union declined from 84⅛ to 82⅜; the talk of a reaction in rates brought considerable stock on the market; Ohios rose to 47⅛ and fell to 46½; Pacific Mail fell ⅜c; the Stockwell party are reported to be borrowers.

Rock Islandand Lake Shore fell ⅜c, and Union Pacific rose to 36¾, but closed at 35¾. The balance of the list declined ¼a½ per cent. The Rock Island Company did not sell the 60,000 shares advertised for to-day. It is believed they intend to market them in small lots. It is reported that Gould and Clark are short of Western Ohio and New York Central, with Vanderbilt and Smith as opponents.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, with increased operations in cotton and woolen goods. The market for cottons was very firm in all descriptions; Wamsutta bleached shirtings was advanced to 19c by the agents, and jobbers now ask the outside rates for the makes lately advanced. Rolled jaconets have an upward tendency. A large jobbing firm offer for the entire product of the White Cos. ginghams at 13½c per yard. Foreign goods dull.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Flour firm; superfine $4 50a5 50; extra $6a6 50. Wheat—prime in moderate request at full prices; red $1 90a2; amber and white $2. Corn dull; old yellow 65c. Oats steady; white 50a53c; mixed 46a48c. Crude petroleum 14¾a15c; refined 24a27c. Whisky firm at 95a96c.

MARRIED.

LAFFERTY—CHANTLER—January 9, by Rev. E. A. Holmes, Mr. L. A. LAFFERTY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARIA CHANTLER, of Allegheny city.

DIED.

AURENTZ—On Tuesday, January 14, 1873, at 5 minutes past 6 o'clock p. m., at his residence, South Seventh street, Philadelphia, EDWARD A. AURENTZ, in the 36th year of his age.

HERRON—On Monday morning, January 13, at 11:45, WILLIE A., son of James A. and Ada F. Herron, aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

McCARTHY—On Saturday morning, January 11, Miss ANNIE E. McCARTHY, aged 26 years.

SMITH—On Tuesday morning, January 14th, LEWIS E. SMITH, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

FAWCETT—On Monday, January 13, at 12:15, at his residence, at Braddocks, THOMAS FAWCETT, aged 77 years.

ROBISON—On Monday evening, January 13th, 1873, ANNIE W., wife of Dr. G. R. B. Robison,

CUNNINGHAM—On Sunday evening, January 12, 1873, at the residence of his son, Captain Wm. Cunningham, Quaker Valley Station, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, in the 69th year of his age.

Shaken Constitutions.

General debility, and the despondency by which it is invariably accompanied, are often regarded as the symptoms of incurable physical decay. Of persons thus afflicted it is often said that their constitutions are undermined; that they have nothing left to fall back upon; that they are hopeless cases. This, in at least eight instances out of ten, is a false conclusion. A constitution may be shaken without being undermined; and even if undermined may be propped and strengthened; and in many so-called hopeless cases there are reserves of vitality and latent vigor in the system that only require stimulating and developing to render them equal to the work of repair. The best and surest stimulant and invigorant that can be given as a remedy for decay of the vital powers, whether natural or casual, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the faltering physique can be roused into healthy activity by any human means, this regenerating vegetable cordial will accomplish that object. Its effect upon the appetite, the digestion, the nervous system, the secretive organs and the bowels is most salutary. It not only acts directly upon the solids and fluids of the body, but indirectly upon the constitution itself. Persons left by fever in such a deplorably helpless condition that it would seem as if they could never recover, may be completely built up—it might be almost said, re-built—by this mighty, this well nigh infallible, vegetable restorative. At this season of inclement winds and chilling damps, the Bitters should be taken as a protective medicine.

Most Important Notice.

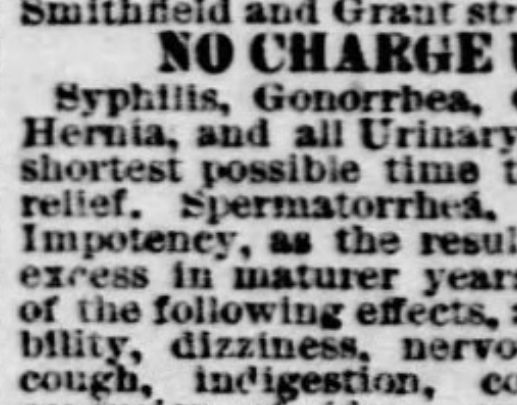
We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a genleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 202 Third avenue

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office f Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

"Our home is on the mountains,



Our life is on the plains,
We're a band of Centaurs,
Come to banish pains."

Half Horse and half man, the Centaurs of Mythology were an ugly set of customers—lawless and restrained by no power. They conquered the world—consorted with animals and finally took up their abode in the constellation Centaurus. Chiron, one of their number, was made God of the Healing Art and to him was ascribed the miraculous cures for which the ancients were celebrated. Certainly mortal man hardly had such power.

The Wonderful Recipe recently found by Professor Naoni, amid the ruins of Italy, is supposed to be the same accredited to Chiron the Centaur. At any rate the Centaur Liniment effects cures that have not been attempted for centuries. Its composition ought to be published for the good of mankind. This we are not at liberty to do, but we are putting the article within the reach of all at a small price.

Never before could the poor suffering cripple, the lame, stiff-jointed, knock-kneed and bed-ridden feel that they could again laugh, walk and be merry and all for a few pennies.

But it is even so, the palsied can now speak, the lame throw away their crutches, the Rheumatic sleep without pain, and the leprous shout for joy.

The Strained, lamed and limping horse is equally brought to health and the harness, by the Centaur Liniment, (yellow wrapper.) There is no use talking, we will warrant the Centaur Liniment to cure every time. Sold by all Druggists.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria

—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m, to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on and after the first day of January next, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny city.

ROBT. SWAN, President.

December 30. 1872. ja1-2tW

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,
Nassau street, York.